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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 163 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.		To a.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th July	China*	..	9008	.....	..
18th ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th ,,	Persia	..	8000	.....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette	..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia	..	8000	.....	..
15th ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd ,,	India	..	8000	.....	..
29th ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia	..	8000	.....	..
12th ,,	China	..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya	..	7000	.....	..
26th ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia	..	8000	.....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia	..	8000	.....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st ,,	Marmora	..	10500	.....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th ,,	Arabia	..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th ,,	Malwa	..	11000	.....	..
5th Dec.	China	..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia	..	8000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11400	.....	..

This vessel will call at Brindisi.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.
Every Cabin has an Electric Fan
FREE OF CHARGE.
Movable Electric Reading Lamps are
FITTED TO EACH BERTH.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th Febry	Caledonia ..	8,000	.....	..
27th ,,	Marmora ..	10500	.....	..
6th March	Kaisar-I-Hind	11400	.....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
20th ,,	Salsette ..	11000	.....	..
27th ,,	China* ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
1st ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
3rd April	Salsette ..	8000	.....	..
10th ,,	Malwa ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th ,,	Salsette ..	11000	.....	..
24th ,,	India* ..	6000	Molgolia ..	10000
28th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
1st May	Salsette ..	8000	.....	..
8th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	6000	Morea ..	11000
14th ,,		11400	.....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.
These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—
A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
the Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	3rd July	14th July
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	4th ,,	14th ,,
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	16th ,,	24th ,,
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Muramm	4065	9th Aug.	21st ,,
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd ,,	4th Septr

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..... A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6520	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Karac about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Marseilles .. A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	..
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6545	..	16th Feb.
City of Poona .. A&C	7474	3rd march.	..
City of Paris .. A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th Mar.
City of L ahore .. A&C	6947	24th ,,	..
Trafford Hall .. A	5321	..	29th Mar.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st ,,	..
City of Nagpur .. A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apr,
A New Steamer .. A&C		21st ,,	..
City of Benares .. A&C	6984	..	27th Apr.
City of Marseilles .. A&C	8250	8th May	10th May.
City of Poona .. A&C	7474	7th June	..

"Trafford Hal." carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd class

Fares.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles..... London via Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	787

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
Los Angeles		New York
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
(Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED
17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulars on application.
HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
DUMRA. 1695. Thur. 16th July about 9 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184, Fri. 17th July *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer
FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons on Thursday, the 9th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.
FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BARALA" 3,148, tons on Thursday the 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Buareh.
FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA 3305	Friday	10th July
†PENTAHOTA 3418	Thursday	23rd July
*PURNEA 3306	,,	6th Aug.
†PALAMCOTTA ...3413 ...	,,	20th Aug.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
10th July, 1914.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Circassi	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	12th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec, 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March 1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March 1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	827
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	937
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,
LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.
Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.
FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.
(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA,
3—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.
TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 400,000
in course of increase to ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Uncalled Capital ..... £ 150,000
Capital called for payment by 30th September, 14 ..... £ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 750,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.
Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRECEDENT — PIANO.
If you are considering the selection of the Highest **MUSICAL VALUE** in a pianoforte that will suit your individual taste for Beauty of Tone and Touch, we can offer you the best in pianos that are specially built for the Indian climate. Pianos so built and endowed with those qualities which render them capable of resisting extreme tropical influences which tend to cause speedy decay or deterioration in usefulness and tone value.
SEQUEL — QUALITY.
The Sequel to a correct selection of a musical piano specially built for India, is a **READY EXCHANGEABLE VALUE ALWAYS.** This is a point for very great consideration—may of utmost importance to European buyers in India whose homes are only temporary. A second-hand piano bearing the names of either **BROADWOOD, BLUTHNER, STEINWEG, SCHIEDMAYER or RICHD. LIPP,** has force to sell it, this is the result of steady confidence in the worth, general workmanship and sound material put into these instruments by their makers.
INDUCEMENT — PRICE
Moderate Price. We sell pianos in India at the same price as they are offered in Europe.
We can meet you in the matter of easy monthly payments, if this system suits you better.
We can hire you a piano, piano-player or player-piano by the month, or, we can sell you a perfect instrument.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50	,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.
Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort
Branch: 95, Horuby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unles a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,

FRENCH INSTITUTE: New BEGINNERS' Evening Class opening July 16. Other classes for all stages, French Room Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 2989

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Blüthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED a good Auto from 12 to 20 H.P. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 719. 3150

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. One Billiard Marker (must know the work of either abdar or bearer. Pay rupees twenty (Rs. 20 per mensem.—Apply to MESS SECRETARY 32nd Lancers, Jubbulpore. 2009

WANTED—For Judicial Commissioner's Court, Karachi, a really good SHORT-HAND-WRITER TYPIST. No learners need apply.
Apply with certificates, etc., to the REGISTRAR of the Court. 2010

WANTED a trained or experienced GRADUATE TEACHER for the Alexandra High School, Bhopal, on Rs. 85 per month, with future prospects. Mahamedans preferred. Apply to PRINCIPAL. 3171

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2391

WANTED.—There are good openings always for really hard working young men desirous of entering upon business career, to work as Salesmen and Collectors on salary and Commission. Conscientious workers will be able to earn and to realise a safe position and a good income. Apply SINGER AND CO. 3117

WANTED—a LADY DOCTOR—graduate of a University for the Zenana Hospital, Jamnagar, apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials and stating terms.
N. K. KALLIANWALLA,
Chief Medical Officer,
3145 Nawanagar State.

WANTED immediately one young GRADUATE, to teach mainly Mathematics and Geography, up to the Matriculation Standard; Salary Rs. 75—5—90, Rajput preferred.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, Rajput Nobles' School, Jodhpur, Rajputana. 2022

WANTED an experienced Travelling Inspector of Accounts. Only those who have held independent charge, of a District need apply. Commencing salary up to Rs. 150 per mensem, according to qualifications.
Apply by letter in the first instance, to CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Garden Reach Calcutta. 2007

WANTED—For an Arts College at Lahore. (a) An experienced and first Class M.A. in English, to teach the B.A. Classes. Salary Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 per mensem. (b) An experienced M.A. in History or Economics to teach B.A. Classes. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem Apply with testimonials to "X." c/o, The "Bombay Chronicle." 3174

WANTED—Draughtsmen who can make plans from rough sketches, do tracings and take out estimate.
Selected candidates will be appointed on Rs. 50 for one months probation, after which the scale of pay will be fixed between Rs. 50 and 70 per mensem, according to qualifications.
Men with previous experience in the Military Works Services will be preferred Applicants should forward copies of certificates to the ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, Delhi District. 2006

WANTED at once, for the Meston High School, Ramnagar, Benares State, the following teachers:—
Assistant Head Master, (Graduate Strong in Science and Mathematics) Rs. 150—10—200; B. A. (Strong in History) Rs. 70—4—90; B. A. (Strong in English) Rs. 60—4—80; Inter Rs. 40—4—60; Two Matric. (or equivalent examination) passed men Rs. 30—4—50; Drawing Master Rs. 40—4—60; Head Pandit Rs40—4—60; 2nd Pandit Rs. 20—2—30; Head Moulvi Rs. 40—4—60; 2nd Moulvi Rs. 20—2—30; Two vernacular Normal Trained men Rs. 20—2—30:
No application shall be entertained from persons who are not trained or have had no experience of teaching in recognised schools.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned.
B. SEN ROY, M.A.,
Head Master,
Meston High School 2007

WANTED.

WANTED FORD 4-seater, 2nd hand. In perfect running order, not more than two years old.—CAPT L. REYNOLDS, I. M. S., Dehra Dun Cantonment. 2008

WANTED for Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, Obstetric Nurse salary Rs. 80, with board and lodging. House Surgeon—Apply PHYSICIAN-IN-CHARGE with testimonials, stating qualifications and salary required. 2005

GENTLEMAN from London wishes to rent or buy a Cinema or a partnership (active proterred) in same. Apply with full particulars, Box No. 725, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3130

WANTED Employment by a LADY SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Sound experience. Excellent testimonials, willing to start on Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 533, care of this paper.

WANTED before August 1st, 1914, an ASSISTANT MASTER at the Daly College, Indore. Salary Rs. 80—10—120. A good knowledge of Hindi is essential For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 2016

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 898

WANTED immediately CHILDREN'S NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS. Good salary. Hills in summer Apply stating age, experience, nationality terms and with photo and copies of testimonials (if possible) to Box No. 724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3173

A Pensioned European Police Inspector desires employment, as CUSTODIAN, TIMEKEEPER, SUPERVISOR, or any position of trust, with any well-established concern. Strictly sober, and conscientious good references. Apply to Box No. 690, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3005

LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving Bombay may advantageously sell their Furniture etc. in one lot to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

WANTED—A good and capable female Sub-Assistant Surgeon for duty in Dhar State, Central India. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 100 per month (one hundred Rupees a month), with Rs.20 allowance for conveyance, in addition. A Hindu woman preferred, applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to—
AGENCY SURGEON,
Southern States, Central India,
2024 Manpur, v'a Mhow.

A fully qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN required for the Baroda State Railway office Applicants must be neat, quick and accurate workers, able to design take out quantities and prepare Estimates. Salary Rs. 160 per mensem with biennial increment of Rs. 20 per mensem to a maximum of Rs. 200. Applications to be addressed to—
The Engineer-in-Chief,
For Railway and Communications,
3181 Baroda.

WANTED.—For the Loco. Shops, O. and R. Railway Lucknow, a CHARGEMAN MOULDER for the Iron Foundry. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 per mensem. Applicants should be from 25 to 35 years of age and should have served an Apprenticeship in the Foundry of some well known Railway or Contractor. Only those with experience in Loco. Cylinder Casting need apply. All applications with copies of certificates, which will not be returned should be submitted on or before the 31st July 1914. to the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT O. and R. Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow 2228

WANTED an Engineer-Secretary for the Mussoorie Municipality. Salary Rs. 450 per mensem with Rs. 30 Horse allowance.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the Chairman, Municipal Board, up to the 31st August, 1914. The successful candidate will be required to take over the work on 1st April, 1915, but should be prepared to arrive two or three months earlier to gain local experience.
By Order,
A. ANDERSON, Captain,
Secretary and Engineer,
Municipal Board,
2008 Mussoorie.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE two seated MOTOR CAR, brand new, French make torpedo body four cyclinder 8/10 H.P. Apply to Box No. 720, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronic'e." 3156

JUST the car for the monsoon. A second-hand good as New Landaulette Napier 15 H. P. 4 cylinder. Owner wishes to buy a smaller car. Car can be seen at Mr. Cottrell's City Garage. 2015

FOR SALE.—a SUCTION DREDGER having 10 inch Sand Pump apparatus fitted on Pontoon worked by Steam Engine and Boiler. Dimensions.
Length of deck 38 feet; Breadth moulded 13 feet; Depth moulded 4 feet; Draft in working order about 2ft. 6in.
Total cost Rs. 47,110-0-0.
Makers.—Messrs. William Simons and Co., Ltd., Renfrew, Scotland.
The above Dredger is very little used and is in perfect working order. Can be seen in Bombay on application to Messrs. Chounilal Harilal and Co., 7, Green Street, Fort.
DEWAN,
2010 Cambay State.

TO BE LET.

TO LET Bunglow at Winter Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to:—
Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar,
Chaupati Road.
3150.

TO LET—Mount Road, Mazagon, Top Floor containing 3 Large Rooms, 3 Small, 2 Bath-rooms and a kitchen. Apply Mrs. DO ROZARIO, Mazagon, Tram Terminus. 3149

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.
Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.
Through Carriages (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay. M. M.	Stations.	UP. To Bombay. H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr. 12-35
22- 9 Arr.	Manmad	Dep. 7-27
8- 6 ,,	Bhopal	,, 21- 6
10-52 ,,	Bina	,, 18-24
13-15 ,,	Jhansi.....	,, 15-52
15- 3 ,,	Gwalior	,, 14- 1
17-43 ,,	Agra Cantonment.....	,, 11-13
18-38 ,,	Mutra	,, 10-18
21- 0 ,,	Delhi.....	,, 8-0
21-30 Dep.		Arr. 7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad	Dep 7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment	,, 5-50
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur	,, 3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment.....	,, 2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana.....	,, 23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundar.....	,, 22-37
8- 2 ,,	Amritsar	,, 21- 7
9-33 ,,	Lahore	,, 20- 1
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi	,, 13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	8-45

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay..	Arr. 12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep 8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr. 7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep. 2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr. 1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep. 0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr. 24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep. 18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr. 12-35
13-15 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep. 15-52
13-55 Dep.		Arr. 15-11
16-15 ,,	Orai.....	Dep. 13- 9
18-35 ,,	Cawnpore	,, 10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,, 9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-35 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr. 15-32
15-14 ,,	Gwalior	Dep. 14- 1
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
1-30 Dep.		Arr. 7-35
21- 4 Arr.	Saharanpur.....	Dep. 3-58
5- 0 Dep.		Arr. 2-50
6-48 Arr.	Lhaksar	Dep. 1-42
7-10 Dep.		Arr. 23-50
10-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep. 21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand

W. LAIDLAW
263 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of District Engineer under the Midnapore District Board, on a monthly salary of Rs. 500-20-600, with Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.
The candidates must be qualified under the rules published with Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G. dated the 20-12-1901, as amended by Notifications Nos. 644 T, L. S. G. and 1781 L. S. G., dated the 4-7-11 and the 12-12-12, respectively, vide page 277 of Colliers Local Self Government Hand Book, 5th Edition, and the two amending Notifications cited above.
Applications must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the Midnapore District Board, and superscribed "Applications for the appointment of District Engineer," and should be accompanied by certificates of age, Educational and Engineering qualifications, and of satisfactory work and conduct during 5 years, during which the applicant held charge of important works, which should be enumerated, and testimonials, if any, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the applicant being unsuccessful.
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th instant.
W. B. THOMSON,
Chairman,
District Board, Midnapore.
District Board,
Midnapore, 2nd July, 1914. 2009

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. GOVINDJEE CURSONDAS, the holder of whole share No. 506 of the above Company having informed the said Company that the said share certificate has been lost, misplaced or stolen and he having applied to the said Company to issue to him a Duplicate of the said share certificate, notice is hereby given, that any person having any right, title or interest on the said share, by way of mortgage or purchase, or otherwise should bring the same to the notice of the above Company within a fortnight, from the date hereof in default whereof a Duplicate of the above share will be issued to the applicant above-named.
A. J. LALLJEE & Co.,
Agents.
No. 9, Green Street, Fort,
Bombay 7th July, 1914. 3160

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, last, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application, ON and AFTER FRIDAY, the 10th instant, to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1914.
By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1914. 3100

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAWAB SYED MAHOMED MURTAZAKHAN, of Lucknow, Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereunder described to my client.
ALL persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his office, No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.
ALL that piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at British Hotel Lane, between Apollo Street and Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-eight (438) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4833, Old Survey No. B-1404 and New Survey No. 9516. and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Aga Mahomed Jaffer and partly by the property of Mahomedally Noorbhoy and another, on or towards the West by the property of Treacher & Co on or towards the South partly by the property of Mahomedally Noorbhoy and another, and partly by a common passage leading to the British Hotel Lane aforesaid, and on or towards the North by the property of the late Mr. Nowroji Manekji Wadia, C.I.E., and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward, Nos. 1206, 1207 and Street Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27 and 29.
Dated the 8th day of July, 1914.
F. P. DAVRI,
3179 Purchaser's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of Narayen of Shivshanker Hattay of Bombay Daiwadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a retired clerk of the G. I. P. Railway Company .....Deceased.
Ananta Narayen Hattay of Bombay Daiwadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a clerk in the Paper Currency Office residing at Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir DINSHA DHUNJIBHOY DAVAR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 4th day of July 1914.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
3176 Petitioner's Attorneys.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi for the supply of timber required for repairing the decking of the old wharves at Keamari.
Forms of specification and tender can be obtained on any office day during office hours at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 (two) only per form. Particulars can also be obtained at the said office at the said times.
Rates must be clearly stated. If these conditions are not complied with the tender will be rejected.
Tenders must be under sealed covers superscribed "Tender for timber for decking" and must be addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Port Trust Office, Karachi, and must reach him before 12 o'clock (Standard Time), on Friday, the 31st July, 1914.
The Trustees will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
The successful Tenderer will have to enter into a formal agreement and to place a deposit to the extent required.
By order,
GRAHAM R. LYNN,
Chief Engineer,
Karachi Port Trust.
Chief Engineer's Office,
Karachi, 6th July, 1914. 2004

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 415 of 1914.
Re Cassum Haji Jusab, late of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, lately carrying on business in piece-goods at Bhendy Bazar without the Fort of Bombay; a Deceased Debtor.
WHEREAS an order has been this day made under section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 (III of 1909) to administer the estate of the above named Cassum Haji Jusab (deceased) in Insolvency. IT IS ORDERED that all the estate and effects of the said Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court.
Dated this 9th day of July 1914.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 9th day of July 1914.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of six per cent. per annum free from Income Tax, for the half year ended June 30th 1914, has been declared payable, on and after MONDAY July 20th, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1914.
WARRANTS for the amount of the Dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.
INTIMATION should be given to the Bank of any change of address.
J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SOUNDY & Co., Music Warehouse will occupy the NEW PREMISES opposite Messrs. Grindlay & Co., from 15th July, 1914. 3052

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL MACHINERY DAMAGED BY FIRE.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th current at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Company, Auctioneers will sell by public auction on account of the Insurance office concerned at the Luxmi Cotton Cleaning Mills opposite the Bombay Cotton Mills, at Kalachowki the machinery of the above Mills damaged by the last fire such as openers with Counters and Shaftings by Crighton Lord Bros, Hetherington Bros., etc.; Villow Machines by Dobson Barlow, Platt Bros. etc.; drilling machines, Lap machines, Card Machines, Grinding machines, Large lot of Shaftings, pulleys, brass couplings, hangers, large lot of carding machine accessories, one lot of burnt cotton, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the machinery taken delivery of within 8 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 TAXI METERS AND THEIR ACCESSORIES.
Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 14th July, 1914 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 53 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bombay Motor Taxi Cab Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors The American Automobile Co.
3 Taxi Cab Meters with accessories complete.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The goods should be taken delivery of by next day on payment of the balance.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION MERCHANTS, CLUBS AND MESSES, COFFEE SHOP CONTRACTORS, HOTEL-KEEPERS AND PUBLIC AT LARGE TO BUY FRESH PROVISION, ETC., AT CHEAP RATES ALSO TO BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, CIGAR AND TOBACCO MERCHANTS, ETC.
AUCTION SALE OF 187 CASES CHOCOLATES, JAMS, BISCUITS, SAUSAGES, POTTED MEATS IN TINS, FISH IN TINS, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, WORCESTER AND OTHER SAUCES, PEPPER, SOAP PICKLES, COCOA, LARGE LOT OF BOOT AND SHOE LACES AND A VERY GOOD LOT OF ASSORTED CIGARS, CIGARETTES, CHERROOTS, TOBACCO, ETC., ETC.
Under instructions from the office concerned, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Meadows Street, Fort, in the building at the corner of Oak Lane and above the Cosmopolitan Bank, Ld., an invoice of 187 cases assorted provisions, cigars, and tobaccos, etc., such as biscuits, (Marie-Petit, Borrie-Osborne, Ginger nuts, Coronation and other varieties) jams, jellys by well-known makers, pickles by Morton and other makers Worcester and other sauces, soap (Pearse and other makers), chocolate and cocoa by Fry, Van Houten and other well-known makers, Coleman mustard, white pepper, assorted sausages, tomato sauces, Herrings in tins, golden syrup, vinegar bottles, potted meats, and bloater pastes, egg-powders, blue peas, soups in tins toilet and face creams, washing soda, large lot of assorted boot and shoe laces, cigars and Brier's pagoda, Royal planters, oakes oriental Hardinge special, smith planters), and cheerroots by all well-known makers, peppers, mouth pieces cigar paper books, etc., etc., in small lots to suit purchasers.
The above will be on view 2 days before sale day.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th July, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PEARL MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable Round Pearls, suitable for European Markets.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 10th day of July 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the verandah of Seth Naginchand Foolchand Oostad's House, opposite the Khara Koova, in Javeri Bazar, out of Fort, by order of Messrs. Sanalal Laloobhai Banker Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Memon Tayab Hassam.—
1 bunch of 7 strings containing 28 pearls about 79 chows, about 56¼ carats.
1 string of 1 pearl, about 5¼ chows, about 2 7/8 carats.
The pearls are on view at the Vendors' above address.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and pearls taken delivery of within three days from the date of sale.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th July, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
The property of a gentleman, consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboard, easy chair, teakwood cupboard, table looking glass, deck chair, hat-stand, lamps oil blackwood bedstead, polish tins, etc.
AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office Victoria Terminus.
In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will on MONDAY the 27th and on TUESDAY the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), each day sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place.
A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of Jewellery, time pieces, clocks, silk and cotton piece-goods, brassware and complete furniture of a cinematograph show composed of tanks, chairs, benches, doors, carbide etc. and some various and musical instruments etc etc.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE FIRST QUALITY DIAMONDS.
Under instructions from Basil Long Esqr. the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank of India Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will on MONDAY, the 13th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Makundram Hiralal:—
2 large white first quality diamonds.
1 medium size quality diamonds.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 10th July, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.
IN the High Court of Judicature at Bombay O. O. C. J. Suit No. 44 of 1909.
Daniel Manuel Murzello ..... Plaintiff.
v.
Anna Esperanca Murzello and others ..... Defendants.
Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta & Somji, attorneys for B. N. Lang, Esq., the constituted Attorney for R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, pursuant to the order dated 30th September 1909 Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on Thursday the 16th July, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following landed property.
Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort, admeasuring about 8.36 square yards or there abouts, be the same little more or less and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and which land forms a portion of new Survey No. 1922 and bounded as follows:—On the north and east by the property of B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the south by public road and on the west by the property by Shivram Pandoorang.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji, attorneys for the Receiver at their office at Cama Building, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th July, 1914.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk."
Order books supplied gratis on application to
THE MANAGER.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

6-30 To-Night 10 p.m.

Great Success of our

NEW ACTS

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GOLDEN ATHLONES

The Statues in Gold.

The avdience were dumb with amazement last night.

Nothing ever like it in

BOMBAY BEFORE.

VIVANTE AND VIVANTI

Comedy Knockabouts Laugh and grow fat seeing these merry folks.

THE SIX HUXHAMS

Fun in Ragtime Restaurant.

Fun, Fun, Fun,

ELSIE COLLINS

Comedienne

Direct from the London Halls.

THE EMPIRE FOUR

The Harmony Makers.

THE GAIETY PICTURES

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POPULAR PRICES.

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1st issue Early in July, 1914.

EDITED BY

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 9th

S.S. Sydney	Autonatesi	Marseilles	June 24
S S. Hidalgo	Harbord	Hull	May 30
S.S. Dwarka	King	Porebunder	
S.S. Luzon Maru	Miyata	Kobe	May 29

DEPARTURES.

July 9th

S.S. Varsla	Hodgson	Persian Gulf via Karachi	
S.S. Havildar	Oakeshatt	Calcutta etc.	

The following vessels obtain their portclearances yesterday.

S. S. Sydney	Autonoesi	Noumea
S S. Praesident	Schutt	Durban
S. S. China	Tarabochia	Koba via Colombo

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer City of Marseilles for Karachi

S. S. Sydney:—The messageries Maritime Co's steamer Sydney, 2,500 tons, Captain Autonarsi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, which port she had left on 24th June, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Hidalgo:—The steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain R. Harboard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, which port she had left on 30th May, with a general cargo.

S.S. Luzon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Luzon Maru, 2,968 tons, Captain Miyata, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on 29th May, with a general cargo.

S.S. Varela:—The steamer Varela, 1,931 tons, Captain C. R. Hodgson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Havildar:—The steamer Havildar, 3,086 tons, Captain C. A. Oakeshhott, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Sydney:—The Messageries Maritime Co's steamer Sydney, 2,500 tons, Captain Autonarsi, will sail to-day for Nomea, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. President:—The steamer President, 2,086 tons, Captain F. Schutt, will sail to-day for Durban etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. China:—The Austrian Lloyds. S. N. Coy's steamer China 3871 tons Captain E. Tarabochia will sail to-day for Kobe via Colombo with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Colaba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Colaba, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon, during her voyage experienced, fresh to strong monsoon and heavy rain.

S. S. Elgin:—The steamer Elgin, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon, during her voyage experienced very strong S. W. monsoon and high sea.

P. DOCK

Thursday, July 9th, 1914.

SAILED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
C & R	Varela	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
D. & E.	Kamakura Maru	Nlabemura	N. Y. K.
F	Akbar (repairing)	Molony	T. M. & Co.
H	Lawoe	Wheeler	Arab Steamer
K	President	Schutt	A. S. & Co
O	Unvolosi	Miller	W. & A. Z. & C.
P.	Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & C
Q	Budrie	Ternal	Arab Steamer.

V. DOCK.

1	Pundua	Handcock	M. M. & Co
2	Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Havildar	Oakeshott	T. M. & Co
4	Harrovian	William	W. & A. G. & Co
5	Leeds City	Storey	M. M. & Co
6	Lindenfels	Miller	T. M. & F.
7	Hannington	Dourt	Wilson J. M. & Co.
8	Clan Macbride	Wright	J. F. Co.
9	Orna	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
10&11	City of Marseilles	Douse	K. N. & Co
12 & 13	Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co
15	Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	N. Y. K.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	China	Watkins	P. & O. S. N. Co
5	Custodian	Pugn	K. N Co.
6	Uganda	Redfern	M. M. & C.
7	Delta	LeMara	P. & O. S. N. Co
8	China	Tarabochia	A. L. S. N. & Co.
10	Jalyabi (Repairing)	Kase	E. Collin & Co
15	Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
16	Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
17	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Nanerie ..... McDougall ..... K. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Obra ..... Cooke ..... M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Layzelle	A, Y. & Co
Baron Ardeney	Weeks	J. F. & Co
Baron Ogilvy	Thomson	J. F. & Co
Beme	Younger	S. W. & G.
Cliftonian	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonien	Goubault	M. M. & Co.
Colaba	Pope	W. M. & Co.
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Elgin	Potts	W. & A. G. Co
Hidalgo	Harbord	J. F. & Co
Kela	King	M. M. & Co
Kazara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Kirklee	Curie	W. & A G. Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Luzon Maru	Miyata	N. Y. K.
Nairung	Jallis	T. M. & C.
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co.
Palawan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Sikira	Bryn	The Bombay Co.
Sutton Hall	Jenkins	W. & A. G. Co.
Sydney	Autonatesi	M. M. & Co
Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & G. & Co
Worsley Hall	Jinks	K. N. & C.

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

July 9.

CIRCASSIA (s) 7 bales wool, M. Balia; 8 bales woollen cuttings and 4 bales cotton cuttings, Narotum Motee; 13 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

CIRCASSIA (s) 3,749 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CIRCASSIA (s) 1,680 cwts. teel seed, 500 cwts. castor seed, 1,260 cwts. ground nuts, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 55 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

CIRCASSIA (s) 110 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR TORONTO.

CIRCASSIA (s) 4 cases brass ware and 1 package woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR GENOA.

WORSLEY HALL (s) 1,550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton, W. Pavri and Co.; 200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 100 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 5,000 cwts poppy seed, K. Devchand and Co.; 5,005 cwts. rape seed and 3,003 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 175 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 1,995 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 2,500 cwts linseed, K. Devchand and Co.; 1,400 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

CHINA (s) 1 bale woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; ½ cwt. ivory, E. Mahomed.

FOR HULL.

HARROVIAN (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

LEEDS CITY (s) 10,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 26,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 26,949 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

UMVOLOSI (s) 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 5,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, M. B. Kaisha; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, H. Maganlal.

FOR DUNKIRK.

SUTTON HALL (s) 3,000 cwts. ground nuts, 4,000 cwts. castor seed, 1,500 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 4,000 cwts. bonemeal, J. Livingstone and Co.; 6,300 cwts. bone pieces, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

HANNINGTON COURT (s) 2,004 cwts. mowra seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

CULNA (s) 2,005 bales cotton and 400 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 2,500 tons manganese ore, K. Nixon and Co.; 4,000 cwts maura seed, 6,006 cwts. linseed, and 1,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 3,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand and Co.; 4,000 cwts maura seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 1,560 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 2,600 castor seed, Ralli Bros.

LINDENFELS (s) 114 bales cotton, 500 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

LINDENFELS (s) 826 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Ali Brothers; 1,820 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, D. Merwanji and Co.; 165 bales cotton, 110 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 205 bales cotton fly, Solomon Brothers; 106 cwts. dairy products, A. C. Kohler.

OST-MARK (s) 110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 165 bales cotton, S. H. Omar and Co.; 275 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 825 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 100 bales hemp, H. Govindji.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

LINDENFELS 90 cwts. dairy products, A. C. Kohler.

FOR NEW YORK.

WARTENFELS (s) 14,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,456 cwts. myrabolams, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR ADEN (FOR ORDERS).

WARTENFELS (s) 3,600 cwts. joowaree, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

OST-MARK (s) 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

CHINA (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 200 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 300 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

DELTA (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 472 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

CHINA (s) 80 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY-MARU (s) 200 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 50 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.

DELTA (s) 100 bales cotton twist, J. David; 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

BOMBAY-MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 155 cwts. sharkfins, Besho and Co.; 6 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY-MARU (s) 203 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOJI.

BOMBAY-MARU (s) 148 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. COLABA from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—1,570 cases candles, 1 case goat's horns, 1 case medicine, 1 case medical stores, 10 bundles manila rope, 3 bundles isinglass, 28 casks cow hides, 100 bundles old gunnies, 1 case belts pack saddlery, 1 case accountrement, 1 case carbon, 2,264 bags cotton seed, 73,920 bags rice, 157 bags white millet, 37 bags beans, 3,539 bags peas, 1,060 cases white wax, 157 pieces teak squares, 1,822 bundles battens, 1,269 bundles 5,026 pieces scantlings.

HOMEWARD BOUN

The following is a list of the passengers booked to proceed by the Homeward mail steamer sailing next Saturday:—

Mrs. Hannay, Captain Chaldecott, Mr. A. McLean, Captain Byrch, Hon. Lt. and Qr. Mr. A. Wood, Mr. F. I. Walters, Mr. J. L. Sale, Mr. F G Lynde, Mr and Mrs P E N Toulmin, Mr. F. A. C. Munns, Mrs. H. C. Kay, Mr. E. W Flower, Captain J A Budden, Mr Jules, Meyer, Mr. L. Wilson, Mrs. Wood and infant, Mrs. F. E. Kennedy, Mr. W. Ahmad, Hon. D. M. Straight, Major-General G. A. Cookson, C.B. Mr. H. Nelson-Wright, Mr. W. Rossignol, I.C.S., Mr. P. D Agnew, Sir James Atkinson, C.I.E., Lady Atkinson, Captain H. Allardice, Lt.-Col. W. E. Beyts, Lt.-Col. A. P. Blenkinsopp, Capt B de L Brock, Capt. A W Byrne, Mr A G Y Campbell, Mr E Candler, Lady Duke, Mr C B Findlay, Capt G C S. Foley Black., Mr W Fullerton, Lt-Col and Mrs. S. Geoghegan, Capt. A Hill, Miss G E Hines, Mr C R C Lane, Mr C T Lumsden, Mr A Marshall, Mr J Menhennet, Mr E A Minn, Lady O'Dwyer, Dr P P Phillips, Mrs C A Roberts, Capt E W C Sandes, Mr H A H Scott, Mr. Symington, Mrs. J Smyth, Mr E E Tipple, Sir James Walker, Lady Walker, Mr G L Willis, Capt A Winder.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th July 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0.66in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, lightly clouded in the east Punjab and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Jhansi has had 0.42in. and Cawnpore 0.32in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana; Local rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.75in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and Kotah and normal or in defect at other stations. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West.—Neemuch has had 1.25in., and Indore 0.45in. Skies are generally heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.46in., Saugor 3.30in., Khandwa 1.28in., Akola 0.69in., Amraoti 0.43in. Nagpur 0.31in., and Raipur 1.50in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity as normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north-eastern and extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0.93in., Ratnagiri 0.65in., Mormugao 1.23in. and Karwar 4.75in. Skies are overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.18in., Poona 0.34in., Belgaum 0.20in., Nizamabad 0.40in. and Hyderabad 1.06in. Skies are heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—The storm at the head of the Bay of Bengal has moved inland and is central to-day near Jubbulpore; it may move further in a nearly west-north-westerly direction. It has determined nearly general rain in the Central Provinces and Central India West and local rain in east Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general also in Hyderabad, the north Bombay Deccan and on the west coast of the Peninsula, but local in the United Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan and the north Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central India West and the Central Provinces; fairly general rain in north Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan; local rain in south Hyderabad the south Bombay Deccan, Gujarat and the southern half of Rajputana; some showers in Kathiawar and possibly in lower Sind and the north Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 9th of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	89.	381.2	74	..	..	..
Muskat	102.	686.4	61	..	0.78	0.73
Do.(3rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	95.	488.2	87	..	0.49	0.34
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.	187.9	67	..	2.21	1.09
Rawalpind ;	100.	574.0	92	0.66	2.56	—1.30
Lahore	105.	483.6	79	..	1.64	—1.64
Sirsa	104.	282.5	68	..	2.54	..
Ambala	98.	781.1	70	..	6.04	—0.25
Delhi;	97.	882.8	78	..	4.55	0.94
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.	388.1	67	..	6.68	1.34
Mainpuri	98.	783.6	73	..	1.69	—3.75
Jhansi;	84.	078.0	87	0.42	6.92	—1.69
Cawnpore	91.	281.3	88	0.32	4.91	—0.49
Allahabad	88.	279.1	80	..	12.31	4.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:						
Jacobad	111.	188.8	78	..	1.55	1.19
Karachi ;	89.	081.9	87	..	4.27	2.95
Ajmer	100.	681.3	66	..	3.45	0.69
Jaipore	97.	279.5	72	0.05	2.89	—1.35
Kotah	95.	079.4	83	0.75	3.45	—2.21
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	91.	278.0	81	..	3.47	0.36
Dwarka	88.	481.9	77	..	9.10	5.16
Veraval	85.	381.8	93	..	4.34	—0.76
Rajkot	92.	179.8	83	..	7.28	0.23
Bhavnagar Para	96.	081.0	80	..	9.89	4.46
Surat	89.	381.1	86	..	26.36	13.57
Ahmedabad	92.	879.9	85	0.01	8.49	0.90
Deesa ;	98.	181.5	76	..	3.22	—1.08
Neemuch	99.	775.8	95	1.25	6.22	—0.87
Indore	85.	774.1	93	0.45	7.45	—0 96
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.	975.5	81	0 46	5.50	—7.20
Saugor ;	79.	773.7	90	3.30	7.27	—3.37
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	87.	875.0	95	1.28	6.46	—1.10
Akola	89.	873.9	90	0.69	9.01	1.67
Amraoti	90.	173.7	92	0.43	5.40	—3.72
Nagpur	89.	474.9	87	0.91	10.04	—2.49
Chanda	91.	776.8	82	0.04	7.91	—3.26
Raipur	80.	774.9	95	1.50	6.62	—5.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.	078.6	88	0.93	18.91	—8.08
Ratnagiri	85.	576.1	83	0.65	42.17	1.92
Mormugao	84.	375.3	92	1.23	51.02	11.19
Karwar;	84.	373.7	94	4.75	59.63	7.87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND ; HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.	975.1	80	0.00	7.93	2.09
Ahmednagar	86.	072.3	83	0.18	8.16	2.34
Poona	82.	871.5	78	0.34	7.24	0.88
Sholapur—	92.	865.1	74	..	6.90	0.86
Bijapur;	90.	673.1	72	..	1.57	—2.48
Belgaum;	76.	269.3	85	0.20	7.94	—4.27
Aurangabad;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.	573.6	86	0.40	16.31	8.84
Hyderabad	89.	271.0	90	1.06	10.56	4.77
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	84.	575.2	87	0.03	55.54	5.53
Calicat ;	82.	074.9	94	2.80	44.61	0.62
Cochin	84.	675.9	84	0.32	30.88	—5.09
Colombo ..	85.	779.7	85	..	12.49	3.62
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	92.	375.2	78	0.65	3.57	—2.70
Bellary	92.	877.1	62	..	0.45	—1.99
Guddapah ;	100.	179.2	64	..	4.84	0.56
Madras	96.	271.1	62	0.14	1.51	—1.59
Bangalore	80.	769.0	72	..	3.21	—0.92
Coimbator	88.	573.2	74	0.00		
Trichinopoly	98.	480.4	61	..	0.66	—1.
Negapatam ;	96.	180.5	76	..	0.87	—1.17 04

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

Monsoon rainfall has increased. It has concentrated in the central parts of the country. The disturbance in the Bay has undergone little change. The temperature generally is normal, except in Assam where it is in slight excess.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Burma, Central India, the Central Provinces, the West Coast of the Peninsula and North Hyderabad; local in West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, North-east Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, East United Provinces, Kashmir, South Hyderabad, Mysore and South-west Madras.

Chief falls:—Port Blair, four inches; Victoria Point, three; Mergui, two; Monywa, one; Kotah, three-quarters; Neemuch, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Seoni and Raipur, one and a half; Saugor and Pachmarhi, five; Hyderabad, one; Mercara, two; Calicut, three; Ootacamund, one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Gujarat, South Rajputana, Central India West and North Bmobay Deccan.

BARODA, July 9.

Every district in the Baroda State having had enough rain for sowing, sowing work for khariff crop has commenced in all the districts and in the Bhadran sub-district weeding out operations have also commenced.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th July was 29.789 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch, for every 5 degreee according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,

Bombay, July 8th 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.622inches.
Temperature of Air	82.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.9 ,,
Dew Point	77.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.850 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	9.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	78.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to to mdnight	384 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.76inches.
Total fall during month	2.05 ,,
Total fall during year	16.89 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	0.17 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Times		Depth on sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.
	July	h.	m	ft.	in.	July.	h.	m.	ft. in.
TH	9	m 0	6	26	4	9	m 5	58	15 6
		0	55 a	29	4		7	5a	18 2
F	10	m 0	51	26	4	10	m 6	41	16 0
		1	30a	28	11		7	44a	18 3
S	11	m 1	33	26	2	11	m 7	19	16
		2	3a	28	4		8	21a	18
S	12	m 9	13	25	9	12	m 7	53	17 8
		2	35a	27	7		8	57a	18 8
M	13	m 3	53	25	3	13	m 8	26	18 5
		3	6a	26	10		9	35a	18 9
TU	14	m 3	36	24	9	14	m 9	2	19 2
		3	37a	26	2		10	16a	18
W	15	m 4	24	24	4	15	m 9	47	20
		4	9a	25	6		11	1a	18

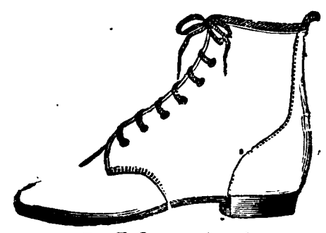
The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July 9 (Thursday)	Sunrise	6h. 7m.	Sunset	7h. 20m.
,, 10 (Friday)	,,	6h. 7m.	,,	7h. 20m.
,, 11 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 8m.	,,	7h. 20m.
,, 12 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 8m.	,,	7h. 20m.
,, 13 (Monday)	,,	6h. 8m.	,,	7h. 20m.
,, 14 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 9m.	,,	7h. 20m.
,, 15 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 9m.	,,	7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 7th, 7h. 29-8m p.m.; Last Quarter, 15th, 4h. 1-1m. p.m.; Apogee, 16th 8-6h. p.m.; New Moon, 23rd 8h. 8-4m. a.m.; Perigee, [28th, 5-5h. p.m.; First Quarter, 30th, 5h. 21-0m. a.m.

SPECIAL MONSOON FOOTWEAR.

SOLID BOOT



GUARANTEED WEAR.

Rs. **5-6** per pair only.

These are the special Cheap lines of Boots for Monsoon in Black Leather only.

None more genuine in quality and price.

ALSO

Chappals for Gents and Children.

SUTOR & Co.

18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

***Agents:*—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.**

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.),

London, July 8th.

Consols 2½ %	75 11/16—3/1
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18plus⅛
Rentes 3 %	82½—⅜
Berlin Cheques on London	20.49plus⅛
Bar Silver Spot	25⅝—1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	.25 15/16—1/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by absence buying orders.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	½ 27/32—1/32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£175,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89¾unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	1 15/16unchgd
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	.3unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅝unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅛unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1⅛unchgd.
„ 7 day Darket loans	1⅛unchgd.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, July 8th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs.		Rs.
4,00,000	were allotted to Calcutta.	11,60,000
3,40,000	„ „ to Bombay	
4,20,000	„ „ to Madras.	

Tenders on Calcutta at ½ 31/32 (Min. Rate) Receive full per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at ½ 31/32 (Min. Rate) Received full per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15.97
Rs. 6,00,000 were allotted to Madras Rs6,00,000
Tenders on Madras ½ (Min. Rate) Receivevd full per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Madras.. 16.00
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* .. Rs. 21,20,000
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 20,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 8th.

Day's Receipts att all U.S. Ports	8,000
„ Exports to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York Aug.	12.32—4
Futures at New York Oct.	12.16—4
Declined owing to favorable weather Reports and unfavorable cotton goods situation.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5/16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :— Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug.	12.67—11
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.27—4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.87¾unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	56½—⅝

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 8th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
„ Imports	5,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :— Quiet easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—near easy-distant positions steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market Quiet with a fair enquiry.	
Mid. Americans	7.35—12d
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10unchgd.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Aug.	12.23—13
Oct.	12.11— 9

New York Official noon call

Aug.	12.26—10
Oct.	12.13— 7

New Orleans 10 a.m.

Aug.	12.65—13
Oct.	12.23— 7

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	7.04—5
A.S.	6.84—7
S.O.	6.67—3
O.N.	6.61—2
N.D.	6.54—2
D.J.	6.53—2
J.F.	6.53—2
F.M.	6.54—2
M.A.	6.56—1
A.M.	6.56—2

MANCHESTER.

Manchester, July 8th.

Grey Shirtings 41/42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	8/10
Grey Shirtings 44-in. 38/38½ yards 9lbs.	9/3
White Shirtings 40/41-in. 40 yards, 18 square	10½
White Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	6/8

FREIGHT MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's Freight Quotations.

July 9.

	July.		August.	
	L/seed	Seed/Cotton	L/seed	Seed/Cotton.
Antwerp	10	12	10/6	12/6
Dunkirk	10	12	10	12
Hull	10	12	10	12
Havre	No one booking at present.			
Hamburg	14/6	16	14	15/6
Liverpool	10	11	10/6	11/6
Marseilles	10	11	10	11
Genoa	10	11	11	12
Trieste	16	17	15/6	
Venice	16	17	do.	16

Market is very quiet, there being no inquiry from home.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, July, 8th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; Hull done 36½plus ⅛
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; London sellers quiet but steady 36½plus ⅛
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.
New South Wales June; sellers unchgd 35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 55½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Antwerp sellers dull 50½—½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers quiet unchanged 52½
Linseed Calcutta London July-Aug.; Buyers firm 50/4½plus 1½
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug.; Hamburg sellers quiet 46½—½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull sellers quiet unchanged £6/6/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged £62½
Copper Braziers unchanged £75½
Yellow Metal unchanged 6½

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to BoDbay Canal value unchanged 11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; Quiet but steady unchanged 12/6
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; neglected unchgd 11/9
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.; 9/5½—¼d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.; Dec.; unchanged 9/5
Closed fairly steady.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-Aug.-Sept; quiet unchgd 13/4½
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value 10/2½—½d
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi July-Dec.; value 10/3¾—¾d
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11/6½
Fine White Java, C. & F. BoDbay and Karachi July-Dec.; value steady but still no business unchanged 11/8½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug.; Buyers firm 2/9½plus½d

BEEF & RUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 33/3
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 35/3
General Tone of Tallow Auction Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 9th. July 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

5 boxes gold.	3,07,200	London	Chartered
1 box sovs.	77,835	„	„
8 boxes gold	3,36,150	„	Supdt. P. & O.
and sovs.	37,500	„	S. N. Coy.
3 boxes gold	1,45,920	„	Mercantile.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 15 lakhs up and the Bank rate has today been reduced 1 per cent. and now stands at 3 per cent.

The Bank of Bombay rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Rate are unchanged and there is little doing on either side of the account.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d.
T.T. ready	1	3 15-16
D.D. mail	1	3 31-32
T.T. forward, 15th August	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
„ „ forward, 15th Augest	1	4 5-32
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5-16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½
Marks „ „		138
60 days Hongkong		138½
„ Shanghai		185½
„ Japan		150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1/16 lower at 25 7/8 for ready and 25 15/16 for forward. The local market opened quiet at 75-5 for ready and the settlement and close two annas lower. A small business is reported.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (sum duty) ready	75	3	0
1st Settlement	75	3	0
2nd Settlement	75	6	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 7th July 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	22	25,637
B. B. & C. I. Railway	48	56,931

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood very firm to-day with a limited business passing. The Market opened at Rs. 95-13 and closed steady at Rs. 95-13-6 for the 31st July delivery.

Calcutta quotations were reported as under at 3 p.m.

Ready Rs. 95-15.
Forward Rs. 95-12.
Tone.—Steady.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hand at Rs. 100½ (short dated.)

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a firm tone to-day though the business booked was on a restricted scale.

For August delivery David stood at Rs. 502½ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 420.

Madhavji inproved to Rs. 1,105.

Standard stood unchanged at Rs 972½.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 287½.

Colaba declined to Rs. 1,432½.

Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 725 for August.

Port Canning were placed at Rs. 890.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,652½.

Sind Light Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 176.

Empire of India Life Insurance Co. shares moved up to Rs. 580.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 227.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 83½ and Deferred at Rs. 150.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld and Co. :—(Liverpool) :—"Small steady market, eased on favourable Government weather report and a little Continental selling. Later market steady on buying of new crop months." (New York) :—"Very steady market and offerings limited." (Crop) :—"Our reports indicates: On West Texas condition of crop is fairly good. In Mississippi all cotton is fruiting well and crop prospects are favourable. Rains will be needed shortly around Memphis."

Gruning :—"Trade is declining. The feeling against cotton is increasing."

Hornby Hamlrk :—"Crop accounts are conflicting. Manchester continues bad."

A decline of 3 to 4 points in the October position is advised in the American markets. There is nothing of importance to report except that the markets at home continue fairly steady in spite of very favourable weather news.

The local market opened quiet at Rs. 283 for good Broach March and Rs. 249 for fine Khamgaon Akola January. The latter discription for July delivery was quoted Rs. 224/25. There has been little business doing for forward delivery, but the tone of the market at the close is slightly steadier as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been limited.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals			215	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals			227	„
Do.			203	July „
M.G. Kandeish			240	Jan. 1915
Do.		207	197	July „
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum,			251	Jan. 1915
Do.			225	July „
M.G. Broach			275	285 March 1915
Do.			276	July „
M.G. Muttia			205	193 „
Saw-ginned Dharwar				257 „
M.G. Westerns				260 „
Do				255 „
M.G. Compta				275 „
M.G. Mira)				280 „

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	1,000
Future delivery prices :—	
Months.	
J.A.	7.07 plus 3
A.S.	6.88 „ 4
S.O.	6.70 „ 3
O.N.	6.61 „ 3
N.D.	6.57 „ 3
D.J.	6.56 „ 3
J.F.	6.56 „ 3
F.M.	6.57 „ 3
M.A.	6.59 „ 3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat —The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	12	6	R
White Delhi Sept.	5	12	6	„
May	5	9	6	„

Linseed :—The Market is quiet

Quotations →	Rs	a	p	
Bold Brown Ready	8	10	0	B. I
Bold Brown Sept.	9	4	0	R. T
May	9	8	0	„

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p	
Brown Cawnpore ready	8	4	0	B. I
Yellow Cawnpore ready	9	2	0	„
Brown Delhi May	8	10	0	„

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
85 % Bold White	56		0
Black Kurni	43		0
Yellow Hingaughat	59	0	0

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p.	
Bold	49	8	0	
Small	48	8	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p.	
Ready	6	10	0	R. T

Poppyseed —The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p	
Ready	41		0	R. T

Castorseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p	
Madras ready	34	0	0	
Forward	6	15	0	R. T

Cottonseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
Berar	25	8	0
Gaorat	24	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m yesterday:—

Cotton	3,532	Bales.
Wheat	2,069	Cwts.
Linseed	4,784	
Rape, Rai, etc.	329	
Gingellyseed	244	
Poppyseed	114	
Groundnuts	101	
Castorseed	2,445	„
Rice	4,629	
Myrabollams	Nil.	
Cottonseed	3,449	„
Mowraseed	2,838	„
Gram	567	„
Jowar	7,304	„
Maize	Nil.	„
Barley	308	„

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The Bank rate has been reduced to three per cent.

The Calcutta Share Market was somewhat brisker to-day. The transactions included :—

Banks.—Bank of Bengal Rs. 1,710.

Coal.—Bhalgora 25; Barabhoni 13½; Bengal-Nagpur 39¼; Ghusick and Muslia 15; Industry 10 3/8; Jumoni 4¾; Kosoonda and Nyadu 21¼; Minto 30; North-West (country) 17¾ (prem.); Phularitand 6; Parsea 3 1/8; Raneegunge 31 3/8; Sendra 13¼; South Govindpore 9.

Jute.—Albion (pref.), 113.

Tea.—Phaskowa 106; Ragnaggar 83.

Miscellaneous.—Dalbhoom (gold) 22.

Debentures.—Dalhousie (Jute 5½ per cent.) 105½.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, 9th July*).

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Ch. Barret as Acting Consul for Spain at Bombay vice Don Jose de Meana Y. Martinez deceased.

Privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for eleven months and fifteen days is granted to Captain R. C. Burke, Personal Adviser to His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch, with effect from the 31st July, 1914.

Major A. W. Tuke, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Aden.

Captain D. D. Kamat, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Larkhana.

Captain N. N. G. C. McVean, I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and in Medical Charge of the Common Prison, House of Correction and Byculla Schools, Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon P. P. Fernandez, L. M. & S., is promoted from the Third to the Second Class of Assistant Surgeons with effect from the 4th May, 1914.

Mr. W. F. Stuart-Menteth, Electrical Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 27th July, 1914.

Mr. F. W. Wilson is appointed to hold charge of the Electric District in addition to his own duties as Electrical Inspector, during the absence on leave of Mr. Stuart-Menteth.

Mr. W. Gillespy, Deputy Superintendent of Police, has been granted, with effect from the 20th March, 1914, privilege leave in combination with leave on medical certificate up to two years.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Haveli, and Magistrate, First Class, Poona, to be Sub-divisional Magistrate of the Haveli Taluka.

Government are pleased to promote Mr. Manekchand Tarachand Adalja, L.C.E., Acting Executive Engineer, to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer from 16th March, 1914.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, E.D., to be Sub-divisional Magistrate for the Eastern Division comprising the talukas of Jalgaon, Yaval, Raver and Bhusaval including Edlabad Petha.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Nandkrishnalal Ratanlal Majumdar, and Mr. Yashvant-Mahadev Kamat, LL.B., as Vakils of the High Court.

NEW SANITARY DISTRICTS.

HEADQUARTERS AT BELGAUM AND AHMEDABAD.

The following Notification dated 8th July 1914, is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" :—

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to order the formation of two temporary Executive Districts for the Sanitary Branch of the Public Works Department for the preparation of projects, and for the execution and control of works in the Presidency proper. The works in Sind will still be under the direct control of the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

The two new Districts will be classified as Provincial, and be styled—

(1) the Southern Sanitary District, having its head-quarters at Belgaum, and including all the civil districts of Kolaba, Poona Ahmednagar, and including all the civil districts to the south of these; and

(2) the Northern Sanitary District, having its head-quarters at Ahmedabad, and including all the civil districts to the north of (1).

The Sanitary Engineer to Government, who has the status of a Superintending Engineer, will direct and control all the operations of the two Executive Engineers to be placed in charge of these districts, and, as Administrative Head of the Sanitary Branch of the Public Works Department, he will continue to be responsible for the selection and also for the soundness and correctness of all the projects submitted to the Sanitary Board.

The duties of the Sanitary Executive Engineers will be as follows :—

(*a*) to inspect all works of water-supply and sanitation in operation in the area under their control;

(*b*) to survey for and prepare new projects;

(*c*) to have charge of the construction of projects.

The two districts will be formed from the dates on which the officers nominated to hold charge of them assume their respective duties.

Mr. P. N. Natesh Ayyar I. C. E., is appointed, as a temporary measure, as Executive Engineer in charge of the Southern Sanitary District.

WEEKLY HEALTH STATISTICS.

The health and mortality returns of the City of Bombay for the week ending 4th July disclose but slight improvement as regards both general mortality and plague cases. The total mortality during the week was 514, being only 4 less than that of the week previous, while plague deaths numbered 22 as against 23 of the week previous. There were only two cases of small-pox in the week while cholera cases were completely absent. As regards other ailments, fever of all kinds accounted for 37 deaths, diarrhœa 35, dysentry 13, debility 35, old age 30, trubercular diseases 10, pthisis 24, other diseases of the respiratory system 163 and diseases of the urinary and generative systems 11. There were 28 still-births and 4 premature births. There was also a case of drowning and poisoning. According to the age classification, 160 died under 1 year, 54 were from 1 to 5 years old and 300 were above 5 years.

From the point of view of religion and race, the mortality occurred as follows :—Jains 22, Brahmins 14, Lingaits 3, Bhatias 3, Hindus of other castes 229, Hindus of low caste 57, Mussalmans 139, Parsis 16, Jews 3, Native Christians 23, Eurasians 2, Europeans 2, other and unknown castes 1. The total number of births during the week under notice was 367.

LAND RECORDS IN BOMBAY.

THE MAPPING OF SUB-DIVISIONS.

In yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" appears a Resolution reviewing the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1912-13.

The Resolution states :—During the year under review the administration of the Land Records Department in the Presidency proper continued to advance. The re-writing of the Record of Rights in Government villages in the new form, which has been in hand for the past two years, has been completed in several districts, elsewhere fair progress seems to have been made towards completion. In the Ratnagiri district, however, re-writing has been in great measure postponed, until a staff of measurers is available to do simultaneously the measurement of sub-divisions Government are doubtful whether postponement on so large a scale is really desirable They will be glad if the Commissioner will submit a special report on this subject. As regards original work, a beginning was made during the year with the compilation of Record of Rights in survey settled inam and sharakati villages in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Nasik and West Khandesh districts. Records were also compiled for agricultural land within Municipal limits in Barsi, Pandharpur and other Municipal towns, and for 22 isolated villages in Ratnagiri and two in Kolaba, of which number, nine were khoti villages lapsed to Government.

SURVEY OF SUB-DIVISIONS.

An important departure during the year, due to the passing into law of section 135-D of the amended Land Revenue Code, was the systematic organization of operations on an extended scale for the survey of sub-divisions. With this object *phalni* parties were on work during the year in all districts, except Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals in the Northern Division, Satara in the Central Division, and Karwar in the Southern Division; and the total outturn was 462-779 sub-divisions measured and mapped at a cost of Rs. 1,30,542 or 4.5 annas each. Considerable interest attached to the operations in Surat and Broach where survey by plane-table—a method imported to this Presidency from Northern India—was tried on a large scale with successful results. The Director of Land Records is considering the advisability of extending the use of the method elsewhere. It appears from the reports that field work is now complete in West Khandesh and is nearly finished in Surat. Government trust, therefore, that the Director will take into consideration the desirability of keeping the maps up-to-date and submit, in consultation with the Divisional Commissioners, a report showing how this can best be done. The statement showing the expenditure incurred and the recoveries effected is not altogether satisfactory, as out of a total expenditure of Rs. 1,30,542, only Rs. 17,552 were recovered, out of which Rs. 14,481 were in one district. The Director will no doubt arrange with the Collectors that this matter shall receive due attention.

RELIABLE RECORD.

As regards the record generally, ample evidence is forthcoming in the reports now under review that there has been a great improvement in its reliability and accuracy, and that the confidence of the public in it has largely increased. A striking testimony of this confidence is found in the report that in three districts, Surat, Satara and Poona, as well as in Gujarat and Sind generally, there is a tendency on the part of the public to refrain from registering sale and mortgage transactions with the Sub-Registrar, and to rely solely on the record for proof of title. Except in regard to cases of redemption of mortgages, delays in reporting mutations are said to have been less numerous than formerly, and there appears to have been a marked improvement in the disposal of heirship and partition cases by the revenue staff.

The performance of their technical duties by the staff of the Department was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Complaints regarding the work of the Circle Inspectors are still common; but signs are not wanting of a considerable improvement in their efficiency as a class and in their output of work. Treated sympathetically and at the same time strictly guided and kept up to the mark, the Circle Inspector is often capable of excellent work. Where his work is inferior, it may not infrequently be found that inadequate supervision or the refusal of the promotion to which his position on the list of establishment would entitle him are contributary causes.

PROGRESS IN SIND.

In Sind progress in the introduction of the Record of Rights and in re-writing it in the new forms was maintained during the year. The Commissioner's report testifies to a steady improvement in the accuracy of the record, and to its increasing popularity with the public.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place on record his appreciation of the efficient manner in which the Department has been administered by Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., during his tenure of the appointment of Director for a period extending to nearly three and a half years, during which time he spared no effort in attempting to find a satisfactory solution of the various new problems which continually arise in the development of the land record system in the Presidency.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Steuart's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RULE FOR REVIEW MADE ABSOLUTE.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

ISHWARDAS ICHHARAM MUSHROOWALLA AND OTHERS *v.* HARJIMAL AND SONS, A FIRM.

This was a rule for review granted by Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, calling upon the defendants to show cause "why a review of the order and decree, dated the 9th of June, passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod in the above suit should not be granted." The plaintiffs had filed this suit as a short cause claiming from the defendants a sum of Rs. 11,000 and odd as a result of dealings in cotton between them. When the suit came on before Mr. Justice Macleod. Mr. Jardine for the defendants contended that the suit should be dismissed as it had been settled and in support of his contention he produced a letter signed by Vithaldas, a partner in the plaintiff's firm, dated the 3rd of April, in these terms :—"We hereby beg to give you this letter or authority that we have no further claim against you with regard to the forward business we did for you during the recent season 1913-14 and that all our disputes are hereby finally settled. We shall withdraw the case we have filed against you in the Bombay High Court unconditionally."

Replying on this letter Mr. Jardine urged that the plaintiffs could not go on with the suit.

Mr. Campbell who then appeared for the plaintiffs urged that the suit was settled on the defendants' giving two promissory notes to the plaintiffs of Rs. 5,000 each. These notes when presented for payment had been dishonoured. Counsel contended that the settlement was conditional on the payment of these notes and therefore on their being dishonoured they were entitled to go on with the suit. Counsel further urged that in law the payment by notes was a conditional payment and on their dishonour the plaintiff was entitled to sue on the original cause of action.

He further submitted that he should be allowed to give evidence to show what the real settlement was.

His Lordship in dismissing the suit and recording the settlement said that the plaintiffs could not be allowed to give oral evidence in face of their own letter which said, "that the suit had been unconditionally withdrawn." His Lordship observed that the plaintiffs could sue on the promissory notes.

On the 24th of June, Mr. Justice Davar took out a rule for review in the terms abovementioned. The rule came on for argument before Mr. Justice Macleod on Thursday.

Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the defendants to show cause against the rule.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff in support.

Mr. Vakil went through the grounds on which the review was sought and said that the Court would not grant a review unless the plaintiff could show that they had come into possession of some new matter which was not in their control or knowledge before. The plaintiffs had disclosed no such evidence and the only object of this application was to ask his Lordship to try this suit over again in the hope that he may be induced to take a different view from what he had already taken.

Mr. Desai for the plaintiffs submitted that the terms of the agreement were not only embodied in the letter of 3rd April but of two other documents which the defendants had suppressed from the Court. One of these documents was a receipt, dated 4th April, which Vithaldas, one of the partners, had given to Harjimal for the two promissory notes in settlement of the suit and the other was a letter of the same day. In this letter Vithaldas said that the settlement "was subject to the final confirmation of my partners." Mr. Desai contended that if his Lordship would not allow him to give oral evidence to show what the real terms of the settlement were—he was at least entitled to show that the other partners in terms of the letter withheld their consent.

Mr. Desai further said that he was quite willing to sue on the promissory notes as suggested by his Lordship but the defendants had said to the Court that they had a defence to any suit on the promissory notes as these notes were two of the five given to the plaintiffs by the defendants as advances of money and had nothing to do with the case.

Further counsel urged that if the letter solely was recorded as the agreement the result would be that on any suit they would file on the promissory notes they would be met with the plea of *res judicata* as the suit according to that letter was unconditionally settled.

His Lordship in making the rule absolute remarked, "the two drafts were signed by defendants and given to the plaintiffs. The defendants refuse to honour these drafts and say that they were without consideration and refer to entirely new transactions which had nothing to do with the suit filed by the plaintiffs. What I said at the hearing was that the plaintiffs could sue on the promissory notes and so dismissed the suit. If taking advantage of that dismissal they now try to evade their liability on the notes, it seemed to me to be dishonest. The application for review was granted. Costs of the rule made costs in the costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs :—Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Romer.

Attorneys for the defendants :—Messrs. Payne and Co.

S. S. Chanda :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chanda left Suez on the evening of the 3rd instant.

S. S. Malwa :—The P. and O. Coy's steamer Malwa with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant passed Suez at 6 a.m. on Thursday the 9th instant.

S. S. Olympia :—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia Homeward bound arrived at Suez about midnight on the 7th instant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ball at Government House, Poona.

English mail steamer Persia due, 5 a.m.

Presentation of a congratulatory address to Mrs. Besant by the Theosophical Society, Gaiety Theatre, 8 a.m.

Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, annual meeting, at the Hospital, 6 p.m.

Public lecture by Mr. I. N. Guster on "Theosophy and Social Reform" at the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m.

Students' Brotherhood: Lecture by Captain Petavel on "The Solution of the Problem of Popular Education", Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 11.

Students' Brotherhood: Lecture by Mr. N. M. N. Muzumdar on Indian Emigration" in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, 6-15 p.m.

Prarthana Madir Hall, Girgaon, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

ENGLISH.—June 22nd, at Molden, Surrey, the wife of W. English, Opium Department, of a son.

SMITH.—On 7th July, at No. 3 Khataо Mansions, the wife of R. F. Smith, R. I. M. Dockyard, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOLMES—WALKER.—June 22nd, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. F. Nuttall, M.A., Herbert Edward Holmes, of the Bank of Madras, to Violet Maud Walker.

DEATH.

GLEN.—June 22nd, at Trichinopoly, Robert Glen, of paralysis in his 73rd year.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,28,218-3-1; Messrs. L. W. A. De Soysa and Donald Obeyesekere, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, the South African Indian Fund, Colombo, being the amount subscribed by the people of Ceylon, through Seth Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Rs. 9,788-15-8; "Bagesra collections", through Mr. Vadilal Motilal Jain Hitechha, Bombay, Rs. 71-8-8; Sums of and under Rs. 10, Rs. 15-3-8; total, Rs. 4,38,693-13-8.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Col. P. E. Cadell, Commanding.

July 10.

488 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday 11th Inst.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 12th Inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

489 Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd class shots are particularly invited to attend.

490 Parade.—"G" Company will parade weekly in front of the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesdays.

491 Bugle Practice.—Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla, at 6 p.m. during the non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each Month.

492 Signalling Flags.—Members of the Corps who do not intend to join the signalling class this season and are in possession of signalling flags are requested to return them to Head-Quarters at once.

493 Maxim Gun Class.—"G" Company Maxim Gun Class will be held at Head-Quarters on Wednesday evenings at 7 p.m.

494 Signalling.—"G" Company Signalling Class will parade on Mondays and Fridays at 7-30 a.m. each week for instruction under Sergt. Ferrers Nicholson, commencing today Friday the 10th Instant.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Captain H. Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.

July 10.

1. Orderly N.-C. Officer for the week ending 11th instant—Corpl. R. Ellis.

SHOOTING CLUB.

2. The winners of the spoons at last Saturdays competition were Troopers F. C. Spencer and John Reid. It is notified for information that the next competiton will be held at the British Infantry Range at Colaba at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday. July 11th, 200 yards Snapshooting 7 shots, 200 yards Falling Plates 5 shots. Each plate counts 5 points, previous winners will be handicapped 2 points, each spoon won this season, and 1 point for each spoon won previous seasons.

3. There will be a Commanding Officer's parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday next, the 14th instant, (weather permitting). Dress.—Khaki without arms. Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.

4. There will be no Drills at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 14th instant, owing to the Hall not being available.

5. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday morning next, the 11th instant at 7-30 a.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Light Horse.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary during the month of July was 2,194, including 337 new admissions.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Igbal N. Gurtu will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society this evening at 6-30 p. m. on "Theosophy and Social Reform" Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

[illegible]er the auspices of the Aryan Excel-[illegible]eague a lecture will be delivered by Mr. G. B. Trivedi on "A Modern Maharshi of Gujerath" on Sunday at 4-15 p. m. (S. T.) at the New English School, Kashibagh near C. P. Tank.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in the Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week-ending, 4th July, 1914:—Bombay City 22, Surat District 3, Thana District 8, Poona District 9, Satara District 2, Belgaum District 11, Dharwar District 1, Cutch State 1, Katahiawar Agency, 12, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 21. Total 90.

A FIRST AID CLASS.

A First Aid Class under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be opened in the New English School, Kashibaug, near C. P. Tank Road on the 12th July. This class will meet every Sunday from 3 to 4 p. m. (S. T.) and will be conducted by Dr. B. D. Ved. Those who wish to join the class should register their names with the Head Master, New English School, C. P. Tank, or The secretaries of the League.

NEW CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Registrar of Cooperative Credit Societies in the Bombay Presidency notified that the following three societies have been newly registered:—

The Hungundi Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited, at Hungundi, taluka Ron, district Dharwar; the Alur-Gadgoli Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited, at Alur, taluka Ron, district Dharwar; the Maroli Co-operative Cattle Breeding Society, Limited, at Maroli, Petha Umbargaon, district Thana.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Captain J. W. Petavel, R.E., will deliver a public lecture this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, on "The Solution of the Problem of Popular Education."

The Rev. Dr. Scott, M.A., D.D., will preside.

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, will deliver a public lecture at 6-15 p.m. (S. T. in the Prarthana Mandir, on "Indian Emigration." Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

On Sunday the Senior and Junior Classes will meet as usual the former will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, and the latter by Dr. D. G. Dalvi.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of one Haji Setkabula, a Mahomedan, aged about 60.

It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday after a Down goods train had passed the Parol Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the deceased attempted to cross the lines to go from the Down platform to the Up platform. An Up local train, however, came up before he had reached the other platform and knocked him down. He was picked up and brought to Bombay by the same train, but died on the way to hospital.

A verdict of accident death was returned.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS

During the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. on Thursday, 3 attacks and 1 death from plague, 2 attacks and 1 death from small-pox and 2 attacks of cholera were reported in Bombay city, out of a total mortality of 92 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 59 and on that of 1912 it was 106. The plague attacks of Wednesday were reported one each from Byculla, Mahim and Worli. The total number or rats caught in the city by the municipal rat-catchers was 1553, out of which 12 were found to be plague infected A Ward sent one of these latter, B Ward 2, C Ward 6, and E Ward 3, while the D, F and G Wards did not contribute any.

BANK MANAGER'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. C. I. Parekh, of the National Financing Corporation, made a report to the police, in which he alleges that in August, 1912, one Purshotam Naravji came to him with one Abdulla Haji Rahimtoola and represented that Abdulla wanted a loan of Rs. 4,500 on the security of certain bills for Rs. 19,600 due to him from the G. I. P. Railway, and produced a letter purporting to be from the Chief Accountant of the Railway in support of his statement. The letter was deposited with him and a promissory note passed, whereupon he (the complainant) advanced the sum of Rs. 4,500. He further alleges that he has found the letter to be a forgery, and that both the persons have disappeared.

CRICKET IN POONA.

The following team representing the Pathare Prabhu Cricket Club proceeds to Poona to-night to play matches against the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and the Deccan Gymkhana on Saturday and Sunday next:—

A. S. Dharadhar, B. A. Talpade, B. G. Rane, G. S. Dhurandhar, M. A. Talpade, M. B. Rao, M. V. Kirtikar (captain), U. D. Dhairyawan, V. L. Jayakar, V. M. Jayakar, G. A. Dhairyawan, R. G. Kirtikar, S. R. Kirtikar, S. V. Jayakar, S. V. Rane, V. N. Kirtikar, R. G. Rao.

POONA GYMKHANA v POONA TELUGU C. C.

This match was played on Saturday last and resulted in a win for the Telugu Club by 83 runs.

Telugu C. C.—Narsoo (Jr.) 11, Ellappa 12, D. Rajanna 5, Swami 63, Erresha 19, Narsoo (Sr.) 4, Poopat 1, Laxman 41, Bandoo 5, Singham 20, Malanna 5, extras 12, total 198.

Poona Gymkhana.—Van Straubenzee 1, Capt. Keyworth 15, Capt. Havell 0, Capt. Houghton 74, Mr. Holman 5, Mr. Festing 0, Mr. Hinderson 7, Capt. Fyffee 3, Major Mangin 0, M. Veitch 3, Mr. Hider 0, extras 8, total 115.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, the 8th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dalton charged Oomer, Sonoo a motor car driver with rash and negligent driving and with failing to report an accident to the police. Mr. B. N. Athavle, pleader, defended.

The charge against the accused was that on the 5th instant while one Karim Raji was driving his victoria along Sandhurst Road, the accused came up from behind and in trying to pass the victoria, his car collided with the latter, which was overturned. A passenger named Samskerkhan and the driver of the victoria were thrown out on the road. The right-rear wheel of the victoria was broken, and the accused after halting a little drove away, leaving on the road the lamp of his car which had been broken in the collision.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that the victoria took a sudden turn just as the car was passing it, and this, he submitted, was the cause of the accident.

His Worship held that the accused was negligent. The victoria was admittedly in front of the car, and the accused ought to have taken proper care, and judged the distance properly, in order to be able to clear the gharry safely. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 40 on the first charge and Rs. 10 on the second charge. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 15 was ordered to be paid to Karim, and Rs. 10 to Shamsherkhan as conpensation.

A YOUTHFUL COCAINE DEALER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Chunilal Jivraj with selling four and-a-half grains and possessing twenty-five and-a-half grains of cocaine, without a licence. Mr. Balubai T. Desai defended.

The facts as brought out by the prosecution were that on the 8th June last Inspector McCarthy sent two men with marked money to the accused at Sheik Memon Street. After the accused had delivered the cocaine the Excise men in waiting rushed out and arrested him. The accused's room was searched and 25½ grains of cocaine was found there.

The accused denied the charge and stated that the money was given him to keep and the cocaine had been put into his room by some one. His pleader said that the accused was only fifteen years of age, and produced a horoscope in support.

His Worship accepted the prosecution version and ordered the accused to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for four years.

Before the same Magistrate Inspector McCarthy also charged one Takira Mahomed with possessing fourteen grains of cocaine without a license.

The prosecution story was that the Inspector, on receiving certain information, shadowed the accused and arrested him at Duncan Road, 2nd Cross Lane at night. The accused was searched, and eight packets of cocaine were found in his month, the contents of one having melted in the mouth.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SEQUEL TO SMALL CAUSE COURT SUIT

Yesterday Inspector Morris, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, applied for a process against Ramjas Ramswaram for intentionally instituting a false suit in the Small Causes Court, and his Worship ordered a warrant, bailable for Rs. 500, to be issued.

HEROIC TINDAL REWARDED.

PRESENTATION OF THE KING'S MEDAL.

An interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday on board the R. I. M. S. Dufferin, in the presence of the officers and crews of all the Royal Indian Marine ships in harbour, when Capt. Hewitt, Officiating Director of the Royal Indian Marine, presented to Shaik Mohidin, tindal of stokers in the R.I.M.S., Lawrence, the Albert Medal which was awarded in the circumstances detailed by Captain Hewertt when making the presentation as under:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to bestow upon Shaik Mohidin, tindal, of stokers, R.I.M.S., Lawrence, the Albert Medal for gallantry in saving life at sea, which he has earned under the following circumstances:—

On the 14th April, 1913, when charging a gas buoy on the Shat-el-Arab river, an explosion on the buoy suddenly occurred. Stoker Shaik Mahomed who was employed in filling the buoy with carbide of calcium and was on the buoy at the time was knocked senseless and was enveloped in the flames inside the cage of buoy. Tindal Shaik Mohidin (though not on duty) seeing the imminent danger of his shipmate and also that the officers who were superintending the filling of the buoy had been thrown across the deck from the force of the explosion, with great presence of mind and daring ran forward, jumped from the lower boom on to the buoy fought his way through the flames and dragged Shaik Mahomed out of the cage and into the water where he remained supporting his shipmate until a boat which had been lowered came to his rescue. The Government of India on the recommendation of the Director, Royal Indian Marine brought Shaik Mohidin's gallant conduct to the notice of His Majesty's Government who have now been pleased to confer on Shaik Mohidin the great distinction of the Albert Medal.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday the 7th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

BOGUS DETECTIVES.

FURTHER HEARING OF THE VELLARD CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. Morris, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Albert Price, a sub-inspector in the Bombay Health Department, Walter James, Donohue, a canvasser, and J. W. C. Jones with impersonating detectives, cheating and criminal intimidation. Mr. Saher appeared with Inspector Morris, for the prosecution.

The complainant, Jamshedji Merwanji, deposed that he had been a dyeing and bleaching master and at present was unemployed. He resided at Tardeo. He knew Jones. On the 17th June he met him accidentally in a train and had a very short conversation with him. After a few days, Jones wrote to him, asking him to see him in the Victoria Gardens on the 27th June. He went to the Victoria Gardens and met him there. About 6 p.m. Jones proposed that he should drive down to the Vellard. He drove in a hack victoria to the Vellard. When they reached the Vellard it was a little after 6 p.m. The hood was up. Jones asked him if he had any objection to his removing his coat as he was feeling warm. Witness objected to that and told Jones that it would not look decent. In spite of that Jones removed the coat. After ten minutes or so Jones sent the gharrywalla away to buy some cigarettes. The gharrywalla returned with the cigarettes. After about fifteen minutes Price (the first accused) and Donohue (the second accused) approached their carriage and began pacing up and down. Then Jones said he was feeling hungry and sent the gharrywalla to fetch some tea for him. In the meantime Price approached the witness and asked for a match. Before the witness could reply to him, Price called out to Donohue and said:—"Look here, Bryant, they are up to some mischief." Witness remonstrated with Price, whereupon the latter produced his card and gave it to him. After he had given him the card, Price asked him if he knew Donohue. Witness replied in the negative, whereupon Price said that Donohue was an inspector in the Bombay Police and was stationed at the Parsi Statue. Price added that the inspector's name was Bryant. The witness asked Donohue what he wanted. Donohue told him and Jones to get into the gharry and asked the gharrywalla to drive to the Bori Bunder Police Station.

"COMING TO TERMS."

The witness asked the accused why they wanted to take him there whereupon Price said, "you have been caught in the act." On the way to the Bori Bunder Police Station, just near Tardeo tram terminus, Price told him to come to terms with him on the condition that the witness was to pass a written document in terms dictated by him. He further told him that the offence was punishable with seven years and asked him to give him and Donohue Rs. 700. Donohue joined in this demand. After this conversation, Price asked the gharrywalla to drive to an Irani's shop. There they all got down and the accused had a ginger-ale each. The witness was made to pay for the ginger-ale, and then made to write out a document in terms dictated by Price. The purport of the document was that the witness admitted that he was caught in the act. Witness signed the document. Jones also wrote a document in similar terms, signed it and handed it over to Price. After that they all came out of the shop and the accused had some conversation between themselves. After the document had been taken by Price, he (Price) first demanded Rs. 700 to square the matter and then came down to Rs. 400. Witness told him that he had nothing with him then to give him. Thereupon Donohue asked for witness's gold watch and chain. Witness told him that the watch and chain belonged to his father and that he would not part with them. Donohue thereupon said, "Don't be afraid, the watch and chain are required as security." Donohue then asked for the charms which consisted of three sovereigns. Witness gave him two sovereigns and the latter gave them to Price. Then Price told witness to bring Rs. 400, to Sankli Street at the Fire Brigade Station, and to take back the document. The following morning witness went to Sankli Street, and saw both the accused waiting there for him. From there they drove him in a victoria to the Victoria Gardens, about 10-30 a.m. Both the accused asked him how much money he had brought. He saw that he had about Rs. 200, and he offered the accused twelve sovereigns in exchange for the document signed by him. Price (the first accused) refused to take them, and told him to give the sovereigns to Donhue (the second accused), and further said that he was going to Delhi the next day and would return on Thursday. Donohue took the sovereigns from witness and refused to give him the document saying that a similar amount must be paid again for the same. Witness pleaded for a week's time, and left them. Before leaving, both the accused asked him to call again at the Victoria Gardens on the following Sunday.

SUSPICIONS AROUSED.

During the interval, witness went to the Parsi Statue Police Station and made enquiries if there was any officer by the name of Bryant. On being told that there was no such man there, his suspicions were aroused. He then went to the head police station and saw Mr. Sullivan and showed him the card the accused had given him. He told Mr. Sullivan what had happened and asked for help. His complaint was recorded, and he was asked to come again on the 3rd instant. On the 4th instant Messrs. Morris and Jeffries and policemen in plain clothes, and witness went to the Victoria Gardens. Shortly before 11 a.m. the accused appeared on the scene. At that time witness was alone. Mr. Morris and the other police officer kept at some distance. Donohue asked the witness if he had brought the money. Witness showed him some notes. Donohue then said he suspected something wrong, and told him to come out of the Gardens by the frontage. Witness refused to do so, stating that he did not like to be seen by the police. When they proceeded towards the gate opening on the Victoria Cross Road, he saw Jones there. The latter came up, whereupon Price went up to him and told him to run for his life. Price ran away with the document. Donohue did not run away. Witness then saw Price and Jones being pursued by policemen. Donohue was arrested by Inspector Morris and Price and Jones were arrested by the other policemen. Subsequently he met both the accused and Jones at the head police office. Later on he went to a Marwari's shop with Inspector Morris and the accused No. 1 and Jones.

JONES'S STORY.

Examined by Mr. Saher, Jones said, he was a married man and lived at Dhun Castle. He was employed in the "Railway Times" Press. He had known the complainant for the last thirteen years. He knew both the accused. The first was his friend and the second his (witness's) brother-in-law. On the 26th ultimo the complainant Jamshedji made a proposal to him. Witness told the first accused about it and also told him that the complainant had been continually worrying him. The first accused said he would teach the complainant a lesson and asked him to get some cards bearing the name "George Bolton (Detective), Bombay and London Police." The first accused further said that he would arrange a plot and would have a witness. The object of the first accused was to teach a lesson to the complainant, and to get some money out of him. Witness got the printed cards and gave them to the first accused. They then both drove to the place of the second accused where they arranged a plot to entrap the complainant. They then drove to the Victoria Gardens where the witness got out of the gharry telling the two accused to follow him. Witness met the complainant in the Gardens where they had some conversation for about an hour. They then drove to the Hornby Villard. Before he left the accused, witness had arranged with them that they should follow him and come up when a pre-arranged signal was given. At the Villard the complainant sent the gharry-walla to fetch a packet of cigarettes and while the gharry-walla was away the complainant renewed his proposal. Witness told him to wait. When it grew a little dark, the complainant sent the gharry-walla to fetch some "bhajias". After describing what happened during the gharrywalla's absence witness said he gave the signal to the accused to come up. They did so and the first accused said "what are you doing here? you had better come along to the Police Station." Witness pretended to cry when the first accused said "Do you know who I am" and handed his card to the complainant, and shouted out to the second accused "Bryant come here." The second accused come up, and they all drove to an Irani's shop at Grant-road. The complainant produced some paper and on the paper he and the witness confessed to what they had done. Witness wrote out his statement separately. Both the documents were taken by the first accused. They were pressed to write out by both the accused. Witness was not frightened, as he was one of the associates of the accused, but the complainant was. One of the accused said that if they did not write it out they would be taken to the Police Station and would get seven years. After this the complainant offered to pay Rs. 700 to the accused to get back the document, and not to say a word about what had happened. After that the complainant gave the first accused two sovereigns which were attached to his chain, and told him that that was by way of security. Then both the accused suggested to the complainant that he should bring the money to Sankli-street the following day. The same night one of the sovereigns was pledged for Rs. 12 by the first accused with a Marwari whom he gave his name as "J. Smith" and signed a *chit* in that name. Witness got Rs. 3 and the second accused got Rs. 3 and the rest of the money remained with the first accused. On the 28th ultimo the first accused produced the sovereigns and said he got them from the complainant, and gave three of them to witness and three to the second accused. The accused told witness that they had made an appointment with the complainant to get the balance on the Saturday following. Witness went to the Victoria Gardens as arranged, on Saturday last, and went into the Museum, where he saw Mr. Morris and Mr. Jefferies, and ran to inform the accused who were then coming out of the Gardens. Witness and the second accused ran away but the first accused remained near the complainant. Witness and the first accused got into a victoria and were chased by the Police and ultimately arrested. Witness identified a letter and said he had written it to the complainant to find out what the latter had paid to the first accused as witness suspected that he had received more.

[Owing to pressure on our space the remainder of the proceedings will appear tomorrow.].

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Two matches were played last evening in connection with the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competition. The Royal Irish Rifles, the holders, beat the Port Commissioners by 2 goals to love. The game was not of a high order but spectators mustered strong to see the Irish play. The losers lost a few beautiful chances and had quite as much of the game as their opponents, in fact, the Irish played below expectations.

In the other game the Seebpore College beat the Eastern Association, an Indian team, after an even game by 3 goals to 2.

LATER.

There was only one match to-day in connection with the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield Competition. The Town Club put up a splendid fight against the Royal Fusiliers, losing only by one goal—a penalty—scored during the second half. On the whole the military had slightly the better of the game.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE : FIRST DIVISION.

SEQUEL TO A "SUSPENSION."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (0) v G. I. P. ATHLETIC (0).

If memory serves it was Robert Louis Stevenson in one of his prayers who thanked God for a sense of humour. Without that saving grace one would have grown a trifle impatient over the farce that has played itself around the first meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana and the G. I. P. Athletic, and it would be perhaps not inapt to take the occasion of their second meeting to state its varying phases.

The first act of the farce was played even before the tournament commenced, when the G. I. P. and the Y. M. C. A. made frantic endeavours to secure Peel's services for their respective clubs. Evidently the latter were successful, for Peel was elected secretary and captain and played in the opening game for the Association against the Bombay Gymkhana "A". But Driver Cook, chief Railway Whip, had by no means given up hope, and in the evening on which Peel donned the Y. M. C. A. colours approached the association representative on the W. I. F. A. Council, with Peel's transfer papers for his signature, which was flatly refused. Presumably, Peel like Barrie's immortal Sentimental Tommy seemed devoted to each, when with each. The next day Peel appeared for the Railway against the Gymkhana in the First Division, a draw resulted, and subsequently a protest from the Gymkhana. It was found that Peel's transfer had not been sanctioned. The representative of the Gymkhana on the Council moved Peel's suspension, and, it was stated by a writer well-informed of Gymkhana affairs, that they had sportingly refrained from claiming the major points or a replay. One could hardly refrain from admiration at the Gymkhana's action. There was the desire to punish the defender; but not the club; to publish the offence but to drive no personal benefit.

But, to the facts! Peel was suspended for four games, while Driver Cook who was as guilty of the offence as Peel, sat on, and continues to sit on the Council! The W. I. F. A. evidently appreciated the Gymkhana's sacrifice and allowed the game to stand as played. But the matter had not yet ended. Peel had been an absentee from three games, when suddenly, as a bolt from the blue, he made his appearance in the fourth game, when it was stated that the Council had reconsidered their decision, cancelled Peel's suspension after three games, and ordered a replay of the Gymkhana G. I. P. match, an arrangement, which, we were informed by the same well-informed writer, would be satisfactory to both teams. Surely, there is a mistake here, for one could well imagine that the Gymkhana would feel a little chagrin at their sacrifice being rejected—at a noble action being thus defeated.

A statement of the necessity for the reconsideration, would be interesting, also what it is hoped to effect by the change and another Council meeting to decide Driver Cook's responsibility would not be out of place. Will Peel, because of whose appearance the replay was ordered, stand out in the match which will round up the League? If so, what was the purpose of the replay?

It was these circumstances which were mainly responsible for the interest in yesterday's game. Although a draw resulted, the Gymkhana were the better team, and had distinctly hard lines in not winning. There was too much vigour in the play to make good football, and the referee had to caution both teams, after which the play toned down a bit.

The Gymkhana were unfortunate in having Dobbie leave the field early in the game with a hurt knee. Although handicapped they continued to have the better of the exchanges, and it took the Railway all their time to keep their opponents at bay. Stoneham was again prominent for his good shooting. Towards the close of the first half, he caught a rebound from Dawson and smacked it with great force, the goalkeeper's face stopping it. Dawson nevertheless brought off some excellent safes, one in particular, a beautiful long-range shot from Stoneham, in the closing stages of the game, which he tipped over with his fingers.

Moir the fast left-winger of the Gymkhana met his match last evening in Borlase, who looked after him with such attention that he scarcely got away. It was a great accomplishment for Moir is at all times difficult to hold. The Railway forwards were only conspicuous in flashes, and in the closing stages of the game attempted fruitless long-distance pot shots at goal. Peel has been seen to play a better game, but there was altogether too much playing the man rather than the ball to make good football. Both teams seemed to have been infected with the spirit. Pearman was evidently out for rugby honours.

The following were the teams:—

Bombay Gymkhana.—Heimskerk, goal; Dobbie and Simmonds, backs; Begbie, Bell and Kilby halves; Edwards, Osbone-Smith, Sears, Stoneham and Moir.

G. I. P. Athletic.—Dawson, goal; Eagle and Peel, backs; Borlase, Shankling and Muir, halves; Williams, Pearman, Armstrong, Ridley and McDonald, forwards.

Referee.—Mr. H. S. Inwood.

SECOND DIVISION.

Y. M. C. A. (1) BEAT LUSO-INDIANO (0).

The Y. M. C. A. on the Marine Lines scored a victory over the Institute Luso-Indiano by a goal to nil. Cpl. McGarry supervised the game.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, July 10, 1914.

GOVERNMENT & COMMERCE.

Speaking of the reorganisation of the Commercial Intelligence Department at the Indian Merchants' Chamber meeting on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Gillan said that it was still under consideration, the Local Governments having had to be consulted again as to the present position of the provincial organisations, and the necessity of an Imperial staff in addition to the question of co-ordinating their duties. It is not quite clear from this what the acting Member for Commerce exactly means as to the present position of the provincial organisations, for, if we accept the newly-created Department of Industries at Madras, there is no provincial organisation in India which at present performs the functions of a commercial intelligence bureau. Mr. Gillan probably means that the Government is still considering whether it is desirab to split up the Commercial Intelligence Department into as many divisions as there are provinces in India.

Our readers are, no doubt, aware that an office in Bombay, similar to the one in Calcutta, has already been decided upon, and, to judge from Mr. Gillan's remarks, there is a probability of Madra and Rangoon at least having an official commercial intelligence branch of their own. We are averse to the multiplication of official bureaux in this country, especially in connection with trade and commerce, for the simple reason that no official bureau could possibly serve the purposes of the commercial public in anything like the same thorough and efficient way as private agencies. It would be idle to deny that the commercial public in Calcutta do not consider that the Department has achieved so far any remarkable measure of success. In the first place, as is well known, and, as we pointed out in these columns the other day, there is no efficient organisation for the record and dissemination of commercial intelligence in the office at Calcutta. There are other reasons also for the disfavour in which the Commercial Intelligence Department is at present held by the commercial community. Personal inquires, we are told, are not usually attended to, the ordinary procedure being that, when a person seeks some information on commercial matters from the Government, he has to apply in writing to the Department. The Department passes on the letter in question to clerks not having the faintest knowledge of business or commerce, who ransack all the works of reference that may be in the office and proceed to note elaborately on the inquiry. This goes through the usual processes of circumlocution and delay until it finally emerges from the Director-General's, or his *locum tenens*,' hands with a rough draft of the reply to be sent. This is usually a matter of a fortnight at least, and it is easy to see that no practical business man who wants his information on the spot can afford to wait for it to be supplied so tardily. Again, it often happens that the information sought is not available, necessitating reference to foreign countries. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that the Commercial Intelligence Office should be thoroughly reorganised, especially in regard to the record of information and to the fulness, accuracy and promptitude with which it ought to be supplied to the public. So far no efficient system has been introduced. As we said the other day, Mr. Noel Paton's system, which, it may be mentioned here, while elaborate and costly, was fairly efficient, was condemned after four years' working by the Secretary to the Commerce Department and a new system, ostensibly more simple, was introduced. From all accounts, however, it does not appear to have given more satisfaction than Mr. Paton's system.

Of course it is desirable that the Commercial Intelligence Department, whose principal function is to supply information to the public for the furtherance of commerce and industries, should have a representative in every provincial capital, but this does not necessarily mean that every province should have a separate department with costly machinery the need of which is by no means apparent at present. The claim of Madras and Rangoon to have separate and, so to speak, autonomous offices may be conceded, but it would be foolish to force the pace in the capitals of all the Local Governments and Administrations. At the same time it is essential, if the various intelligence offices are to keep in close touch with the public, experts should be appointed in charge of them,—men of a wide outlook and, if possible with some experience of Indian commerce. Moreover, the Commercial Intelligence Department, in its constitution and methods, should approximate as nearly as practicable to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade at Home. It is also essential that the Department should have its own official organ in which attention might be regularly drawn to openings for trade and industries, as is done by the Board of Trade Journal. For this reason we do not favour the abolition of the "Indian Trade Journal," in spite of its feebleness What the public expect, and have a right to expect, is a vastly improved journal, and one consequently more likely to be useful, which would be welcomed by th commercial public as a valuable, and, in time, an indispensable, aid to the development of trade. To serve this purpose,—the production might even be handed over the private enterprise,—effectively, the right sort of editor should be found, and care should be taken that there is no unreasonable or unnecessary interference from the Secretariat. This interference from headquarters, as we pointed out the other day, has practically killed the "Indian Trade Journal." The success of the Department will, it is obvious, depend to a great extent on the *personnel* of its superior staff. If that staff continues to be hampered, as even the late Director-General was hampered, by the Civilian element in the Secretariat, it would be better not to try any further experiments with the tax-payer's money.

Notes of the Day

The Lansdowne Amendment.

The fact that less than two hundred peers,—177 to be exact,—voted in the division on Lord Landowne's motion to exclude Ulster from the Home Rule Bill without a time limit, does not seem to indicate any very grave cause for alarm in the outlook. Contrast this with the way in which the peers rolled up, almost to the last backwoodsman, to save their Chamber in 1910! That they regarded as a real constitutional crisis! The exact form in which the Home Rule difficulty is or is not settled seems, on the contrary, to cause them very little concern. The fact appears to be that everyone has made up his mind to two things,—(1) that Home Rule is inevitable, (2) that some form of compromise with Ulster will have to be found. Of course, the Government will not accept Lord Lansdowne's drastic amendment. The Premier has been most emphatic on one point,—that the Government cannot agree to any plan for the exclusion of Ulster which closes the door to the ultimate unity of Ireland; and this is what Lord Lansdowne's amendment does.

The Future.

Whether the Opposition in the Lords has done wisely in thus throwing down the challenge in this uncompromising way at the start is doubtful. The amendment, of course, will be re-amended in the Commons. But the value of the Amending Bill is already making itself apparent. It is bringing the cards on the table and defining the issues. We do not know how far Lord Halsbury was speaking on behalf of the official Opposition when he threatened that the Amending Bill would be rejected, unless the Government told the Opposition what recommendations it proposes to make in the Commons regarding amendments. But the Opposition are always making demands which are out of all keeping with recognised party procedure. The proper time for the Government to say what they propose to do with the Lord's amendments is when the Bill goes to the House of Commons. Probably, if a conference in the meanwhile has not found a satisfactory compromise, the six years limit will be restored. And then Ulster will be faced with the necessity of once and for all making up its mind whether it is going to make war for a Home Rule Bill which gives it six years' grace and all the possibilities of escape which that period of grace involves.

The Position of the Government.

According to Reuter the Cabinet was surprised at Tuesday's division and is "considering its position." Mr. Asquith and his colleagues need not have been surprised, for the cave of rich Liberals seem to have made their intentions fairly clear beforehand. But Mr. Lloyd George's Budget proposals are obviously in grave danger, for it would not be easy to fight the prolonged battle which they would involve on such a slender majority, especially as the dissentients have obviously some sympathisers in the Cabinet. Whether matters will go so far as Mr. Lloyd George's resignation, a suggestion eagerly put forward by the Opposition journals, is doubtful. But the Chancellor's resignation might be a good thing. It would leave the Government free to concentrate on Home Rule and the other leading measures, such as the Plural Voting Bill, the final accomplishment of which is essential before they go out of office, and save them from much embarrassment. And the Chancellor would be free to conduct a vigorous campaign in the country on behalf of his policy, in preparation for the General Election. The disadvantage, of course, would be the discredit that inevitably attaches to a party which fails in a great measure of policy, and a Government whose most vigorous Minister leaves it.

The Arctic Disaster.

In connection with the Arctic tragedy just reported from Ottawa, it will be recalled that Mr. Steffanson, already known for his Arctic work, early last year organised an important Arctic expedition under the auspices of the Canadian Government. It included a staff of 14 scientists, and carried supplies for three or four years. The principal vessel of the party, the Karluk, an old whaler, commanded by Captain Bartlet, of Arctic fame, sailed from Esquimault, Vancouver, in June 1913, two smaller vessels accompanying. At Nome Eskimos and dogs were taken on board. It was intended to make for Herschel Island, Beaufort Sea, there to land Dr. Anderson with a party to study the "blonde" Eskimos, discovered by Steffanson in 1912, and also the geology of Victoria Land. On October 30th, however, Captain Steffanson sent a message from Point Barrow saying that his ship Karluk was frozen in fifteen miles off the shore on August 12. Believing that it was fast for the winter Captain Steffanson and six others went ashore hunting. On September 30th, a storm sparang up and Captain Steffanson and his party returning to the shore and found the ice gone. The Karluk and twenty-five men on board her was also gone. Captain Steffanson followed the coast west to Point Barrow, but did not sight the Karluk. Among those on board the Karluk were Mons. Beuchat, the French anthropologist. Messrs. McKay, McKinley, Murray and Mallock, besides the crew and five Eskimos. Apparently, therefore, the French anthropologist Beuchat, the two Scotsmen McKay and McKinley, and the Englishman Murray are among the victims of the disaster just reported. Mr. James Murray had worked with Sir Ernest Shackleton before he joined Mr. Staffanson's party.

A Vivisection Debate.

Arising out of a challenge of Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M. P. who is an anti-vivisectionist, to Dr. Chapple, M. P. in the course of the debate on the Dogs Bill in the House of Commons, a debate was held on the value of animal experiments the other day under the presidency of Lord Tenterden (Chairman of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection) between Dr. Chapple and Dr. Hadwen, (President of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection). Dr. Chapple said, in the course of the debate, that vivisection is not painful to dogs, that Professor Starling had discovered the cause of that fell disease, diabetes, through his experiments on dogs, and that Pasteur had invented the preventive and curative treatment in rabies, which had reduced the mortality from 16 to 3 per cent. All these statements were challenged by Dr. Hadwen. He said that so far diabetes had not been produced in dogs,—only glycosuria, which was often brought about by fright,—and that the death-rate from diabetes was increasing instead of decreasing. Hippocrates had removed injured and diseased kidneys 400 years before Christ. Regarding hydrophobia, he denied that the death-rate had ever been so high as 16 per cent. its cause was still obscure, and inoculation for distemper, as a preventive, was not at all a success. Dr. Chapple had, however, had recourse to the usual stock argument of vivisectionists, that, if no cause or remedy had been so far discovered, there was more reason to continue the experiments further. Dr. Hadwen concluded the debate by drawing the conclusion that none of the claims put forward by Dr. Chapple had been substantiated, and that the improvements in modern surgery, viz. anaesthetics, asepsis and the discovery of the right kind of ligature and suture were the causes of the lower mortality in operations, and not vivisection.

Delhi Municipal Economy.

The Establishment Sub-Committee of the Delhi Municipality, in its new-born zeal for economy, has recommended that the staff of the Municipal Engineer should be reduced. The recommendation is somewhat of a drastic character, inasmuch as it urges that the services of the assistant engineer, the supervisor, several overseers and road-watering insfectors, an accountant, a record-keeper and some peons can be safely dispensed with without disadvantage to the Engineering Department of the Municipality. Naturally the recommendation has given offence to Mr. Salkield, the Municipal Engineer, who, in an incisive letter to the Secretary, tells him what he thinks of the Establishment Sub-Committee. Mr. Salkield hotly contends that his present staff is insufficient "for the proper conduct of the important affairs" of his Department. He declares that all the officials whose dismissal has been recommended by the Sub-Committee are not only indispensable, but that "it is very necessary that the Committee should consider to what extent additions should be made to my staff." The following extract from Mr. Salkield's letter, although somewhat amusing, is not without a certain pathos:—

From the end of 1905 to 1911, I attempted the impossible by working with an insufficient staff, which resulted in a serious illness in 1910, from which I only just escaped with my life, and a nervous break-down at the end of 1911 which compelled me to take leave in 1912 at great personal expense for the restoration of my health.

During the years named I worked 12 to 14 hours a day, often 7 days a week and rarely took a holiday.

Humanity demands that no man shall be slowly murdered for the sake of saving a few rupees by cutting down establishment. I say "saving" but there is no saving, for loss of efficiency means leakage which cannot be calculated but which would far exceed the amount shown as "Saving" on establishment.

"The Commonweal" Supplement.

"The Commonweal" has issued its second Special Supplement. It deals entirely with Sanitation and Medical Relief. Containing a number of excellent contributions from Bombay men, it will be of special interest to readers in this Presidency. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna writes on "The Claims of Indian Systems of Medicine," Dr. Goldsmith on the Bombay Sanitary Association, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji on "The Medical Inspection of School Children." Dr. K. B. Shroff on "Mosquitoes and the Diseases Caused by Them," and Mr. M. S. Patker on "Sanitary Dwellings in Bombay." In a suggestive article Capt. Petavel urges that in future town-planning legislation should insist that every dwelling should have at least a quarter of an acre of garden land. By this means, Capt. Petavel urges, the population would be scattered over healthier areas, while this method of town-planning could at the same time be made enormously profitable.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Graham, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bikett, Mr. A. Montagu Brigstocke, Mr. A. Woollcombe, Major and Mrs. Coghill and Raj Kumar Vijayasinhji of Rajpipla stayed last week-end at Government House, Ganeshkhind as the guests of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E, I.C.S, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., resigned.

The Honourable Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on the 11th July 1914, or the subsequent date of relief, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to seven months.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., on return from leave, will act as Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, vice Mr. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S, proceeding on leave pending further orders.

Sir William Meyer leaves Simla on the 17th his dates thereafter being,—Bombay 19th to 21st, Calcutta 23rd and 24th, Purulia 25th, Ranchi 26th to 28th, Simla 30th.

LADY HARDINGE UNDERGOES AN OPERATION.

HER EXCELLENCY'S CONDITION IS SATISFACTORY.

SIMLA, July 9.

Lady Hardinge underwent a serious but successful operation in London yesterday. The latest news received by the Viceroy this morning is quite satisfactory. Owing to her Excellency's condition the Viceroy was unable to give or attend the Harrow dinner last night and so it was held at "Peterhoff" with Sir H. Butler as host.

ULSTER EXCLUDED.

AMENDMENT CARRIED IN THE LORDS.

NO TIME LIMIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

During the Committee stage of the Home Rule Amending Bill in the House of Lords to-day, a clause providing for the exclusion of Ulster by counties was deleted, and an amendment proposed by Lord Macdonnell embodying a scheme of Home Rule within Home Rule was rejected as impracticable.

Lord Lansdowne's amendment totally excluding Ulster without a time limit was adopted by 138 votes to 39.

Lord Crewe accepted an amendment proposed by Viscount Midleton, providing that the excluded area be administered by a Secretary of State instead of by the Lord Lieutenant.

An amendment introduced by Viscount St. Aldwin reducing Irish representation at Westminster to 28 was adopted.

The Earl of Halsbury said that unless the Government told the Opposition what recommendations it was going to make in the Commons regarding amendments, the Amending Bill ought not to be passed, and the Government would be responsible for bloodshed.

ARMS SEIZED IN LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, July 8.

Arms worth £1200 have been seized in Londonderry. They were being moved as furniture.

LATER.

The arms seized in Londonderry consist of 200 rifles and ammunition. Volunteers were hastily mobilised to prevent the seizure, but police reinforcements had been sent out. trouble having been anticipated.

RIDICULOUS MYTHS.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishing a telegram from Belfast, and other papers declare that the stories which have appeared in some of the London papers of the landing of 250,000 rounds of ammunition by ten Belfast professional gentlemen dressed as coal-heavers, also of landing of forty machine-guns, are ridiculous myths.

"FORCE WOULD BE MET BY FORCE."

MR. ACLAND'S WARNING TO ULSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

Mr. Acland, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking at Huntingdon, said that the Liberals had shut their eyes to Ulster's preparations for war while the hope of settlement remained, but that, if that failed and the Government were defied, force would be met by force, whatever the consequences.

SIR DENIS ANSON'S DEATH.

JURY'S VERDICT AT THE INQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

An inquest was held to-day on Sir Denis Anson and Bandsman Mitchell. The Duke and Duchess of Rutland and other distinguished personages were present. Witnesses said that Sir Denis Anson was the life of a merry party.

Counsel announced that Mitchell's widow and child would be provided for.

The Coroner paid a tribute to the bravery of Mitchell and Count Benckendorff, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, adding that Sir Denis Anson was quite sober, but full of fun.

Sir Denis Anson dived into the Thames for a joke and when he was seen to be in difficulties, the bandsman Mitchell and Count Benckendorp went to his assistance. Sir Denis Anson and Mitchell were drowned, and Count Benckendorp was taken out of the water in an exhausted condition

MULLAH'S ADVANCE ON BURAO.

REPORT NOT CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, July 8.

The reported advance of the Mullah on Burao is not confirmed.

ANOTHER LABOUR AMALGAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

Delegates of 26 trades' unions of general ...ourers and transport workers have de...ed to amalmagate after a discussion of ...question at a meeting in London. ...e final decision is to be subject to ... of the men.

REVOLT OF "HOLT CAVE."

PROSPECTS OF AN AUTUMN SESSION.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

The Cabinet, surprised at Tuesday's division, met yesterday to consider the state of the feeling of the party.

No decision was reached concerning the changes of programme or the course of business.

There is considerable talk of an adjournment in August with an autumn session to begin in October, or more probably in November.

The Unionist papers assert that Mr. Lloyd George threatens to resign if he does not obtain an autumn session as the Revenue Bill will otherwise be delayed.

The Liberal papers admit that the situation is serious but deny that a rot has set in.

The increase in the Government's majority yesterday was due to Mr. Asquith's promise for a comprehensive income-tax enquiry which reassured the "Holt Cave."

GUILLOTINE IN OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

In the House of Commons, a proposal to guillotine the Finance Bill was accepted by 265 votes to 175.

GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK.

MR. ROOSEVELT DECLINES NOMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9

Mr. Roosevelt has declined the urgent requests of the New York Progressives that he should accept nomination for the Governorship of New York State.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

Oxford University beat Cambridge University at Lords, by 194 runs.

Worcester drew with Gloucester at Worcester, but led on the first innings.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

The Championship table brought up to date and including the matches of which the results are given above is as follows:—

	Played.	No Result.	Won.	Won on 1st Inn.	Lost on 1st Inn.	Lost	Points Obtained	Points Poss.	Percentage.
Middlesex (6)	11..	1..	7..	2..	1..	0..	42..	50..	84.00
Kent (1).....	12..	0..	7..	3..	2..	0..	46..	60..	76.66
Surrey (3)....	14..	0..	8..	4..	0..	2..	52..	70..	74.28
Warwick (11)	11..	1..	6..	2..	1..	1..	37..	50..	74.00
Hampshire(10)	14..	1..	6..	3..	3..	2..	39..	65..	60.00
Northants (4)	11..	1..	4..	3..	1..	2..	30..	50..	60.00
Notts (5).....	10..	1..	2..	5..	1..	1..	26..	45..	57.78
Essex (15)	11..	0..	4..	3..	0..	4..	29..	55..	52.50
Sussex (7)	12..	1..	4..	2..	2..	3..	28..	55..	50.99
Leicester (14)	12..	1..	5..	1..	1..	4..	27..	55..	49.09
Yorkshire (2)	15..	1..	3..	3..	6..	2..	30..	70..	42.86
Lancs (8)	13..	1..	3..	2..	3..	4..	24..	60..	40.00
Derby (13)....	10..	1..	3..	0..	0..	6..	15..	45..	33.33
Worcester (12)	13..	1..	1..	4..	1..	6..	18..	60..	30.00
Somerset (16)	9..	0..	1..	0..	1..	8..	5..	45..	11.11
Gloucester (9)	10..	1..	0..	0..	1..	8..	1..	45..	00.00

The figures within parentheses indicate the positions in which the counties finished in 1913.

The points are awarded as follows:—Five points for a win outright, in the case of a draw three points for a win on the first innings and one point to the side losing on the first innings. In the case of ties the points are equally divided. Matches not started or in which not even a result on the first innings is forthcoming are not taken in account. The maximum points are ascertained by deducting the number in the "no result" column from the total number played, and multiplying the balance by five.

THE DAVIS CUP.

GREAT BRITAIN BEAT BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

In the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup Preliminary Round, Great Britain beat Belgium at Folkestone.

Roper Barrett and Mavrogordato beat Duvivier and Watson, 6—1; 6—2; 6—2.

CHITTAGONG POLITICAL MURDER.

ONE ARREST AT DACCA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

A Dacca paper says that on Sunday last the police arrested Nilkantha Bhattacharjee in connection with the Chittagong political murder. Just before daybreak the police raided a boarding house, No. 106 Nawabpur Road, Dacca, searched all the rooms and finally arrested Nilkantha who had come there only a few days ago to appear at the B.L. examination. He is the son of the late Pandit Shib Chunder Sharbabhoum, of Nalchity, in Barisal, and was a teacher in Patya High School in Chittagong.

MEXICAN SITUATION.

HUERTA WILLING TO RESIGN.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO CITY, July 9.

The Foreign Minister in a statement to the Congress said that the Huerta Government was ready to negotiate with the rebels for the establishment of a new provisional administration and that General Huerta was willing to resign if peace would be thereby obtainable.

EPIROTES CAPTURE KORYTZA.

ALBANIANS DEFEATED AFTER THREE DAYS' FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAGUE, July 9.

A despatch received here, states that the Epirotes have captured Korytza. The Dutch officers are safe and are *en route* for Valona.

ATHENS, July 9.

The fighting at Korytza lasted three days. In the final dash the Epirotes defeated the Albanians. The town is orderly and the inhabitants are giving the Epirotes a hearty welcome.

GRECO-TURKISH RELATIONS.

SITUATION MORE FRIENDLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

A highly conciliatory note from the Porte on the question of the treatment of emigrants appears to have satisfied Greece, paving the way to more friendly relations.

TAPPING THE INDUS.

OPENING UP OF INDIA'S HIGHLANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

A Zemindar, writing from Dera Ismail Khan to "The Times," corroborates Sir Harry Johnston's statement as to large tracts of sparsely populated country in the Indian mountainous regions.

The writer points out that large and fertile tracts which are at present waste-land could be brought under cultivation by tapping the Indus.

He also suggests that such a step would also lessen the difficulties of frontier administration as the tribes could engage in agriculture instead of pillage and dacoity.

Sir Harry Johnston's letter to "The Times" on the subject of Indian Immigration referred to the report of English and German travellers regarding the sparse population of many parts of the Indian mountainous regions in which a paradise is still awaiting the inhabitants.

Sir Harry asked why the promoters of genuine emigration schemes in India, do not endeavour first of all to colonise to the fullest extent 200,000 square miles of habitable but unpopulated India.

NEW P. & O. LINER.

13,000 TON STEAMER ORDERED FROM BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

The P. and O. line has ordered a 13,000 ton liner from Messrs. Harland and Wolff.

DEATH OF A MYSORE PLANTER.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC VOLUNTEER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 9.

Death has taken place at Yercaud yesterday from peritonitis of Mr. Bernard Cayley, son of the late Surgeon-General, Caley, C.B. Mr. Cayley came out as a planter to Mysore some 22 years ago and was a good sportsman. He was a fine cricketer and was selected to play for the Presidency on more than one occasion. It was however for his zeal and energy as a volunteer that Mr. Cayley was best known. After several hard years of service in the ranks he obtained his commission in the Coorg and Mysore Rifle Volunteers and when Lumsden's Horse was raised in 1900, he was enrolled with 30 or more of his comrades from Mysore. He had plenty of fighting in the Orange Free State and Transvaal in the following months. He was awarded the Queen's medal with three clasps. Some twelve years ago Mr. Cayley migrated to Shevaroy Hills, where he owned rubber and tea estates and from time to time he took active part in the planting politics of that district and in the annual meetings of the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

ARCTIC TRAGEDY.

FEARED LOSS OF EIGHT EXPLORERS.

MEN OF STEFANNSON'S PARTY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, July 9.

It is feared that eight members of Stefannson's Arctic expedition who were believed to be on Wrangel Island have perished. They include two Scotsmen, an Englishman and a Frenchman.

LONDON, July 9.

Among those of Stefannson's Arctic expedition who are said to be missing are Mr. James Murray, who was Sir Ernest Shackleton's biologist in 1907, Dr. Alister Forbes-Mackay, who was with Sir Ernest Shackleton for two years, and Chief Officer Anderson of the Inverkeithing.

ANTHRACITE COAL DEPOSITS IN BHAMO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Inquiries both here and in Rangoon, show that considerable scepticism or even actual disbelief exists regarding the reported finding of a rich vein of anthracite coal in the Bhamo district. Coal is well known to exist in Bhamo but only of soft ligneous deposits of little fuel value. In such circumstances anthracite can hardly be expected in the same neighbourhood.

KOTTAYAM MURDER APPEAL.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, July 9.

The hearing of the Buckingham-Stephens case being resumed yesterday, Mr. Mullore K. Govinda Pillai continued his arguments on behalf of Mrs. Stephens, the second accused.

Discussing the evidence against her the pleader stated that it could not stand especially in view of the contradictory nature of the evidence of some of the witnesses. He said the contents of the letters written by Mrs. Stephens showed that there was nothing improper or out of the way to justify the charge of improper intimacy between the two prisoners as the Judge in the lower court had held that improper intimacy was the motive of the crime. Dealing with the practical aspect of the case Mr Pillai observed that the crime of the kind attributed to his client could never have been perpetrated by a woman whose behaviour all along had been one endowed with love and attachment to her husband.

Mr. V. Subbier, Head Sirkar Vakil, then opened the case on behalf of the Government. He defended the conclusions arrived at by the Judge of the lower court. He observed that the judgment of the lower court did not contain any immature conclusion or opinion not found on sound data. Only three causes were possible for the death of Stephens, namely accident, suicide, or homicide. It was clear that it was not a case of accidental death. He would prove that it was not a case of suicide but that of homicide.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

PROSECUTING COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS.

TRIVANDRUM, July 9.

Hearing in the Buckingham-Stephens case appeal was resumed to-day when Mr. Subbier on behalf of the Government continued his arguments. His contention was, that the position of the body of the deceased found after his death, was the same as before his death, according to the expert evidence of medical witnesses.

He then argued that the gun was not there when deceased died and that it was placed subsequently in the position shewn.

Mr. Subbier went on to explain several other minor matters to establish the theory of homicide. He had just commenced criticism on the external appearance of the dead body when the Court rose for the day. The hearing is likely to close to-morrow.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, July 8.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board at their to-day's meeting adopted a lengthy representation by way of reply to the strictures recently passed upon the Board's taxation schemes by the Local Government and the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

The Board maintains that their attitude on questions of taxation was correct and that the Local Government had been misled and misinformed in passing its strictures.

RANGOON NAVJOTE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 8.

Before the District Magistrate to-day Messrs. O'Connell and Vakharia applied for an adjournment of the Parsi Navjote defamation case fixed for hearing on Friday and Saturday, Mr. Marzban having left Rangoon. His Wordship granted the adjournment and fixed the 24th and 25th instant.

All breaches on the Eastern Bengal State Railway caused by heavy rains have been repaired and through communication restored.

SLUMP IN COTTON TRADE.

ORGANISED SHORT TIME ESSENTIAL.

SIR CHARLES MACARA INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 9.

Interviewed with regard to the situation of cotton trade Sir Charles Macara said that things throughout the world were uniformerly bad, famine and plague in India, revolution in China and war in the Balkans having handicapped England's best customers. Further drawbacks had been the war in Tripoli, the Mexican revolution, the depression in South America and the high price of raw material. Cotton mills also had been rapidly increasing with the result of over-production and fall in prices to a margin involving serious loss. A return to organised short-time as in 1904 was essential.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BURMA.

TENTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 9.

The following tentative arrangements have been agreed to by the Viceroy's General Committee:—

On the first day there is to be a reception and presentation of addresses to the Viceroy from the public of Rangoon in the Burma Athletic Grounds, where a suitable pandal would be erected.

Their Excellencies would drive through the town passing various decorated pandals erected by the different communities. In the afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor would give a garden party at Government House and a State dinner at night.

On the morning of the second day there will be a visit to the Pagoda or a presentation of colours to the Munster Fusiliers. In the afternoon there will be a visit to the training works and the river training wall. At night a State banque will be given at Government House.

On the third day a visit will be paid to the Pagoda or presentation of colours will be made to the Munster Fusiliers and in the afternoon there will be a visit to Me and a number of mills. In the evening there will be grand illuminations at the lakes, their Excellencies departing thereafter for Calcutta. A municipal banquet is also under consideration.

THE DEAD BILL.

PRESS COMMENTS IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

Commenting on the rejection of the India Council Bill the "Statesman" Calcutta, says the main principle was bad and past mending and rejection was the only remedy.

The "Englishman" Calcutta, says the Bill has met with the fate it deserved.

The "Daily News" Calcutta, expresses surprise that Lord Morley should suppose India would be excited about it.

The "Bengalee," Calcutta does not like the Bill but considers it an improvement on the present constitution of the Council and thinks the moral effect of the rejection pernicious.

The "Punjabee," Lahore, thinks the Bill bad but capable of improvement and regrets no attempt was made to improve it.

The "Tribune," Lahore, says it is not the rejection of a shadowy concession that adds to discontent and dissatisfaction in this country, but the attitude of the Tories who regard that shadow as too much for the country.

The "Daily Telegraph," Lucknow, says the principle of the Bill, though objected to by Indians was sound, and its rejection may be misconstrued in India.

The "Times" Madras, says few will mourn the bill.

The "Hindu" Madras, says:—"We are inclined to accept the rejection of the Bill in a philosophic spirit as we consider it a half hearted and ineffective measure.

KARACHI PORT.

TRAIN FACILITIES FOR PASSENGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 9.

The Karachi Port Trust in view of the greatly increased passenger traffic that, it is expected, will be passing through Karachi in the near future, have under consideration the provision of suitable railway terminal facilities at Keamari. It has been proposed to provide immediately to the north of the present trooping shed platforms that can accommodate four complete trains. This will mean that when the trooping shed is not in use by the Military Department, it will be possible to receive or despatch six trains at or from six platforms served by roads and immediately opposite to the shipwharf berths Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5. These arrangements when completed will place the Karachi port on a level with the best equipped ports in the world so far as train facilities for passengers are concerned.

THE DWARKA.

SAFE ARRIVAL AT BOMBAY

HEROIC REPAIR WORK.

OFFICER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Since it became known in Bombay on Monday that the British India Karachi mail steamer, the Dwarka, had met with an accident, and was lying disabled there have been many speculations in the City as to what was happening on board her and much talk of rescue vessels and the like. The Port Trust tug Rose, was despatched on Tuesday to bring her in, and all vessels going that way were asked to keep a look-out for her, and render any assistance they could to her. And while all this was going on the engineers on board the steamer were repairing the damage or "nursing" the ship's engines while the officers carefully navigated her to Bombay. The journey ended yesterday morning, the steamer arriving off the pilot brig at 8 o'clock and being berthed alongside the same Company's steamer Varela at 12-15.

Visiting the ship later in the day, a representative of the "Chronicle" was told a story of strenuous and dangerous labour carried on cheerfully and persistently under the worst possible conditions. The ship was being badly treated by the mountainous seas that were running, but after an attempt had been made unsuccessfully to get her in tow of the Kasara, the broken rudder was temporarily patched up, at infinite risk to all taking part in the operations and finally the ship was got under way again, and began what one of our informants called the crawl to Bombay.

The Dwarka left Bombay last Friday morning, carrying the English mails and one first class, six second-class and 76 deck passengers. All went well until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning when the Dwarka was making very bad weather of it, as the sailors say. The sea was very rough and there was a strong wind blowing when suddenly the rudder-post broke, and an alarming and anxious time followed. The rudder was useless and the ship rolled and pitched about helplessly. The extent of the trouble was quickly discovered, and the vessel was anchored off Porebunder.

Being rudderless—the rudder-post had broken in two—the ship was absolutely at the mercy of the waves. The weather became worse if that were possible, and the Dwarka rolled about just like a tub in the sea at times the upper deck was under water, and at every roll she "shipped it green." The officers moved about among the passengers, reassuring them, and there was no panic, nor anything approaching it.

Two hours after the accident the s. s Kasara, bound to Bombay from Karachi, sighted the disabled steamer and stood by with a view to taking her in tow. Efforts were made to get a hawser from the Dwarka to the Kasara, and ropes attached to life belts were floated down. Despite the heavy sea the Kasara's lascars went into the water to try to get the ropes, but their daring did not meet with its due reward for a long time.

Finally, however the ropes were got on board, after nearly a day's exhausting and dangerous work. The Kasara got under way with the Dwarka labouring along behind her, but at midnight the ropes broke. The sea was still as rough as ever, and as it was deemed unlikely that they would get the ropes fixed again, and it was quite impossible to lower a boat to tranship mails or passengers, the Kasara left for Bombay to send assistance. The Dwarka which had then been towed about twenty miles, dropped her anchor again, and the work of patching up the broken rudder was started in earnest.

It was work of the most arduous and dangerous description, this fixing of chains to the rudder, and time after time when the chains were fixed they were loosened by an extra heavy sea, and the work had to be done all over again. It was 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon when the chains were finally fixed, and it had meant over thirty hours of continuous and heroic labour.

When it was deemed safe to make a start the anchor was hauled in, and, steering by the after winch, to which the chains were attached, the ship was brought slowly but safely,—she travelled at an averages speed of six knots— to Bombay.

It is difficult for a landsman to properly appreciate the nature of the work that had to be done in order to fix the chains. The officers and engineers who helped in it were slung over the side in frail rope slings, and on fine weather it would have been a dangerous job. In a high sea such as was running, with the ships stern alternately down in the trough of the sea and high out of the water, it was perilous in the extreme.

One of the men, the second officer, Hantford, was washed away out of his sling, but grasped a life belt which was thrown to him and was pulled safely on board again. He had a narrow escape—but narrow escapes were the order of the day, and everyone helping with the work had them.

The tug Rose, which was sent out to bring back the Dwarka, was not seen by the latter vessel and possibly the ships passed in the night.

The passengers and mails were transferred to the Varela, which sailed for Karachi last night.

KEEPING A SERVANT'S "CHITS."

CHARGE AGAINST A COLLECTOR.

FINE IMPOSED BY MAGISTRATE.

DECISION REVERSED IN HIGH COURT.

At the Bombay High Court yesterday, before Justices Beaman and Heaton, an interesting case in which Mr. C. G. Henderson I. C. S., the present Collector and District Magistrate at Broach, was charged with criminal mis-appropriation under section 403, I. P. Code, in respect of certain servant's *chits* or certificates belonging to his late cook, Ignacio Fernandez, came on for hearing.

Mr. Henderson was the Assistant Collector at Jalgaon, East Khandesh, when the alleged offence was committed. He was found guilty by the District Magistrate of East Khandesh, Mr. Otto Rothfield, and fined Rs. 30, or in default two days' simple imprisonment.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—

Ignacio Fernandez was engaged as a cook in May, 1913, by Mr. Henderson, or his wife, in Bombay. At that time he was given in advance some money and he handed over his certificates as guarantee. These certificates remained in the possession of Mrs. Henderson, and the complainant never complained about the retention of the certificates during the time he was in service. On or about the 11th May the cook posted a registered letter to Mr. Henderson, in which he stated that he gave Mr. Henderson 14 days notice and would not serve after the 26th May. In the letter no mention of the certificates was made, nor was any demand made for their return. No reply was sent to the communication. Accordingly on the 27th May he went away. At that time he made no demand either to Mr. Henderson or to Mrs. Henderson for the return of the certificates.

On the 29th May, 1914, Fernandez presented an unstamped application addressed to the Collector of East Khandesh, to the First Class City Magistrate at Jalgaon. The said application was stamped and verified on the 1st day of June, 1914, before the said First Class City Magistrate, who forwarded the papers to the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate, on receipt of those papers, issued a summons to the appellant to appear before him to answer a charge under section 403 of the Indian Penal Code in respect of certain documents, viz. three certificates of Fernandez, on the 3rd day of June 1914. At the request of the appellant the case was adjourned to the 5th day of June. On that day, after recording the evidence of the complainant, the District Magistrate examined the First Class Magistrate as a witness on behalf of the Court. Thereafter the appellant's statement was recorded, and a charge was framed under section 403. The appellant's plea was recorded, and the appellant intimating that he had no evidence to tender, the District Magistrate adjourned the case for judgment.

A FINE OF RS. 30.

Immediately after this, the appellant applied for a short adjournment to enable him to apply to have his case transferred to some other court, as the original complaint was filed before the City Magistratte, and was transferred by him to the District Magistrate without any notice to the appellant, and further that the said District Magistrate, having a hand in starting the prosecution against the appellant he was incompetent to try the case; also the appellant wanted to call his wife as witness for the defence to prove that the certificates, the subject matter of the charge, were with her and not with him. The District Magistrate rejected the application and on the same day late in the evening convicted and sentenced the accused, to pay a fine of Rs. 30. The appellant paid the fine, which was immediately paid to the complainant as compensation by the District Magistrate.

The defence of the accused was that the actual physical possession of the certificates was of Mrs. Henderson and not of the appellant, and that the complainant had not on the day he left service asked the appellant in so many words to return the certificates.

NOT A VALID DEFENCE.

The District Magistrate, Mr. Otto Rothfield, held that the defence was not a valid defence. He said: "It is admitted that the documents were at one time in the accused's possession, that even when actual physical possession passed to Mrs. Henderson, he exercised control over them (as is, of course, obvious), and that his possession was in reality so obvious in an ordinary and natural sense that he himself admitted his possession to the Collector. Law is not a matter of abstract and metaphysical subtleties. It is the sublimation of common sense. And common sense and law agree that in the circumstances the possession was Mr. Henderson's, as he himself, when writing naturally, quite accepted. It is the case that the complainant did not, after he left the house, ask the accused for his certificates. But it is on record, and it is unshaken in cross-examination, that he had repeatedly asked for them before; and it is noteworthy that no attempt has been made to shake him on this point; and again it is obvious on a simple, natural and large view of the matter that as certificates are valuable to a servant, he naturally desires to receive them back on leaving service, if they are not at the time in his possession. This is so obvious that it would be impossible to believe that he in good faith thought the servant did not wish the certificates back.

"It is now to be seen whether in law an offence has been constituted. That certificates are valuable property, in regard to which wrongful loss arises, is clear not only from the wording of the section and quite clear from the rulings in 27 All, page quite clear from the rulings in 27 all, page 28, and the English, leading case of Clarke. The question then is whether and at what time or stage of the matter accused had intention or knowledge such as to bring his acts under the definition of criminal misappropriation. For a year the property was in the accused's possession, and appropriated by him. For as much as the property was neither his nor held in trust by him, it is clear that for the whole period it had, strictly speaking, been misappropriated, that is to say, he would at any time in that period have been liable to action for tort. But he appears to have acted in good faith and no criminal misappropriation arose at that stage. But from the moment that the accused knew his servant was going, and needed his certificates, one might almost say on the evidence from the moment that he used his possession of the certificates *ad terrorem*, from that moment it is clear, that the misappropriation became criminal, that is, that he had a distinct intention to inflict wrongful loss; and most certainly a knowledge that wrongful loss would be inflicted.

"Under these circumstances accused has rendered himself liable to the criminal law. I convict him under section 403 I. P. C. and order him to pay a fine of Rs. 30. or in default to undergo two days' simple imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, I order to be paid to complainant. The certificates will at once be handed to the complainant on his undertaking to produce them if called upon within the next month.

"Before closing I should notice an irregularity brought to notice in the cross-examination of No. 1 and explained by No. 3. The original complainant given to the City Magistrate was headed "To the Collectors." The explanation given of this being overlooked seems very natural, and in fact, it was also overlooked in his turn by my own deputy Chitnis, and in a backward district like this, with an illiterate complainant, it is an easy mistake to happen. As in any case it was the Magistrate's duty to take down the complainant, however presented, I consider this an irregularity which in no way vitiated the proceedings."

APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

Feeling aggrieved by the above order of conviction and sentence the petitioner appealed to the High Court under clause (2) section 408 Criminal Procedure Code.

LETTERS WRITTEN BY MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Karbhari, on behalf of the appellant, after stating the facts of the case, said that it was necessary for him to point out to their Lordships under what circumstances the prosecution was started, and further that the District Magistrate was quite incompetent to try the case in so far that he had a hand in starting the case. As regards the application which was first made there was no allegation as to the dishonesty of the appellant in withholding the *chits* of the complainant. It was first given to the City Magistrate who kept it till the 1st June, and referred the matter to the District Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Beaman:—Was there any communication to Mr. Henderson?

Mr. Karbhari:—There was, but it is not on record; but as the District Magistrate has referred to it in his judgment, I submit that they should be admitted.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Has the other side any objection?

The Government Pleader:—I do not know anything of the letters. I did not receive any notice from the pleader for the appellant.

Mr. Justice Heaton: What is the position of the Court as to the admission of fresh evidence?

Mr. Karbhari then referred to section 428 Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Beaman (to the Government Pleader): Have you got any objection?

The Government Pleader:—I leave the matter in your Lordships' hands.

Their Lordships then admitted the letters in evidence under section 428 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for the better understanding of the case and as there was no objection from the Government Pleader.

The letters were written by Mr. Rothfield to the appellant on the 28th May and the 31st May 1914, as follows:—

28th May, 1914.

Dear Henderson,

A man who said he was your cook came yesterday to me to lay a complaint (a) that you would not pay him his pay, and (b) that you had appropriated his certificates. (a) is obviously a civil matter. In regard to (b) I told him that if he wanted to take action he must go to the City Magistrate.

I am writing to warn you specially about (b) you may not be aware, but I believe there is a Hight Court Ruling that this constitutes criminal misappropriation on facts similar to those alleged by this man. Further, I myself know a case (which occured twelve years ago) in which police officer (D.S.P.) kept a servant's certificates. This was a case in which he was as a matter of fact acquitted, but the Government reduced him by Rs. 300 a month.

If, therefore, there be any truth in this man's allegations, I implore you for your own sake to hand over these certificates before process issues, if possible before any formal complaint is admitted The mere loss of prestige of an Assistant Collector—practically a Collector—being known to have taken a servant's papers and to be criminally proceeded against would be most detrimental.

Of course I should be glad to hear that the whole thing is groundless and that you had not done anything of the kind.

Yours sincerely,

Otto Rothfield.

Dear Henderson,

The cook came, I am told, to Gadgil on, I think, Friday. Gadgil asked me what to do, and I suggested holding over verification of the complaint till Monday, so as to give you time to return the certificates. I hope you will do this. The pay is, of course, a question of a different kind, in which I have absolutely nothing to say. I am only anxious to avoid a criminal case, as he is able to bring in regard to the certificates which would have to be heard.

Yours sincerely,

Otto Rothfield.

NO DISHONEST PURPOSE.

Mr. Karbhari continning his argument said that the complainant had already seen the District Magistrate prior to filing the complaint before the City Magistrate. There was nothing in the first application but the verifications taken by the City Magistrate, twice on the same day suggested that there was dishonest intention on the part of the appellant. The wording of the verifying statements was practically the same as the language of the section. Further the City Magistrate kept the unstamped application pending, and communicated with the District Magistrate, who had taken a personal interest, rightly or wrongly, in this case in writing the letter to the appellant. In the complaint, which was in Marathi, there was no allegation as to the dishonest purpose on the part of the appellant. Mr. Gadgil, the City Magistrate, had not explained satisfactorily his conduct as to the proceedings he adopted with respect to the complaint. The appellant's application for granting an adjournment in order to apply for transfer was also not granted by the District Magistrate. Merely granting an adjournment was not prolonging the case, as observed by the District Magistrate in the judgment. The District Magistrate had re-examined the complainant and acted both as a prosecutor and the Court. The appellant was charged for an offence committed on the 26th May, 1914, on which day he was at Pachora, and on that day the complainant left his service. It was not possible for the appellant to return the certificates unless demanded. It was not alleged that the certificates were lost to the complainant, but they were given by him to the appellant when he got in service. The facts proved and admitted by the complainant did not disclose that the offence was committed under section 403.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Is there anything as to the clement of value in the section.

Mr. Karbari:—No, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Beaman: We must fall back upon the common knowledge of the world.

Mr. Justice Heaton: Do you maintain that there was no use of the certificates to the complainant?

Mr. Karbari:—They may be of use to him but not at all to the appellant.

Mr. Justice Beaman: No one will say that Mr. Henderson kept the certificates for wrongful gain.

Mr. Justice Heaton: Can he keep the certificates till they were demanded?

Mr. Karbhari:—Yes, my Lord. What was Mr. Henderson to do if the complainant made no demand, which he admits in his cross-examination.

Mr. Karbari then read out the deposition of the witness for the prosecution, who was also in the employ of the appellant, and who had stated that no demand was made by the complainant prior to his leaving the service. He also brought to the notice of the Court the wrong interpretations put by the District Magistrate on some of the statements made by the complainant, which were adverse to the appellant's case. He therefore submitted that the appellant's conviction should be set aside and he should be acquitted.

The Government Pleader said that after hearing the argument of the pleader for the appellant, he did not think that he could support the conviction, and so left the matter in Their Lordship's hands.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Beamen, in delivering judgment, said that in that case the appellant was convicted and sentenced by the District Magistrate under sec. 403 I.P.C. in respect of certain certificates of character of the complainants. After setting out the case by the pleader for the appellant, Their Lordships thought that the Government Pleader was well advised in not supporting the conviction, and that it was not necessary for Their Lordships to give reasons, but to set aside the conviction and sentence passed on the appellant Their Lordships ordered that the fine if paid be refunded.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 9.

The administration report of the Madras Port Trust for 1913-14, which has just been issued is as interesting as its many predecessors which have been written by the Hon. Sir Francis Spring, Engineer-Chairman. The receipts during the last year were Rs. 15.27 lakhs or 20.73 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year. These receipts constituted a record and were just about double of those of ten years ago. The actual working expenses were 41.97 per cent. of the regular harbour earnings, the gross expenditure out of the revenue being Rs. 9.61 lakhs or 62.97 per cent. of the year's receipts.

MR NORMAN MACLEOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

"Capital" states that Mr. Norman MacLeod, late member of the Bengal Legislative Council and head of the firm of Messrs. MacLeod and Co., Calcutta, has been admitted a partner in the firm of MacLeod Russel and Co., 10 and 11, Lime Street, London, from 1st January, 1914. This announcement doubtless presages his early retirement from Calcutta where he will be greatly missed. His present intention is to return to Calcutta in November next and he will probably be accompanied by his brother Mr. C. C. MacLeod.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PROPOSED AMENDED BUILDING BYELAWS.

MR. ORR'S "NEW-BORN ZEAL."

The July meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was commenced yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall under the chairmanship of the President Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

Mr. J. P. Orr applied for and obtained priority for the following proposition standing in his name, as he intends to proceed on leave:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to inquire and report as to what practical difficulties have been found in giving effect to the provisions of sections 348 (b), 302, 303 and 304 of the Bombay City Municipal Act and what amendments of the law are required to secure the object to which these provisions are directed, viz., to control the erection of buildings away from main roads so as to secure the orderly development of the areas around them and facilitate the ultimate provision of ventilation, roads, drains, water and other service for such areas."

Mr. Orr also appended two plans which showed how in the absence of effective control of the kind indicated in his motion, buildings had been allowed to grow up in higgledy-piggledy disorder till a hardly reclaimable slum had been formed in Zaoba's Oart, Girgaum.

In support of his proposition, Mr. Orr said that he understood unofficially that there were some flaws in the sections which prevented the Commissioner with dealing effectively with the difficulties which were to be prevented. The report would be useful, and it would be considered by the Building Bye-laws Committee.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that the new-born zeal of Mr. Orr would find its way in the Improvement Trust too, where even now they would discover defects. However, better late than never, and he was glad that Mr. Orr's eyes were now opened.

The proposition was carried.

THE "SUFFRAGETTE" SUGGESTION.

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved that the letter from Mr. M. F. Gotla suggesting that the Corporation should pass a resolution condemning the conduct of the suffragettes in England and thus showing sympaty with the present Ministry in their "difficult crisis" be recorded. Mr. Mody said that as a corporate body they could not adopt that course, but he hoped that a member like Dr. Sukhia would write direct to Mr. Asquith stating that a powerful body like the Bombay Corporation sympathised wit him. Personally he would not like to come across a suffragette armed with bricks, sticks and eggs.

Dr. Sukhia—Why not, if you deserve it?

Mr. Mody said that he was sure Dr. Sukhia would write now to Mr. Asquith.

Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, in seconding the proposition, hoped that the courtesy they were showing to the public by considering their letters would not longer be misunderstood, and they would not be pestered with letters such as these.

Mr. Wacha observed that in the past they had refused to record such stupid letters and they should do so in this case also.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy moved that the letter be not recorded. He said that the sooner they put down such conduct the better.

Mr. J. B. Petit thought that an amendment which was the negative form of the proposition could not be moved.

Mr. Byramji thereupon moved that Mr Gotla be informed that the Corporation refused to take any notice of his letter.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar seconded the amendment, which was carried.

WELL IN MARINE STREET.

A petition had been sent to the Corporation by Mr. F. C. Kavarana regarding a notice served on him to hermetically seal his well at his premises in Marine Street. The letter was referred to the Commissioner for report. Before the proposition was put to the vote, Mr. Wacha said that in this respect they must look at the whole question from a broad point of view, that was to say that they must look to the common weal of the people. They must try by mutual understanding to find out a satisfactory solution to abate the present cry.

ADULTERATED GHEE.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Mr. Hussinbhoy A. Lalji moved for a comprehensive report on the subject of "imitation" ghee and ghee adulterated with fat. Mr. Lalji said that according to his information some 40,000 tins of spurious ghee were imported into Bombay. He said that in the interests of public health they must take this matter in hand. The Burma Chamber and the Calcutta Corporation had taken the matter in hand, and he hoped that they would move expeditiously in that regard too.

Dr. P. H. Meisheri seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner said that he would never be able to make a report on many details, but he was prepared to make a general report on the subject of imitation ghee.

Mr. Wacha said that the question was an impracticable one. He asked Mr. Lalji to bring facts and figures regarding the importation of fat.

Mr. Lalji thereupon amended his proposition by asking for a report on the general question.

The proposition was then put to the vote and lost.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Dr. Jehangir, in accordance with a previous notice of motion, moved for an exhaustive report from the Commissioner on the question of defective water supply during the last three months and the measures he proposed to adopt to prevent a recurrence of it in the future. He said that his object was to provide for a contingency such as this, as arose at the time of fires and breaks.

Dr. Master seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji next moved that the Commissioner be requested to expedite the work of constructing the water cisterns in each Ward in pursuance of a former resolution of the Corporation.

The proposition was carried.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA'S HEALTH.

Just before the meeting was adjourned, Mr. Wacha said that several enquiries had been made of him about the health of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and he wished to inform the members as well as the public that he had very recently been to see Sir Pherozeshah at Deolali and could state that he (Sir Pheroseshah) was in the best of health (loud cheers).

BELGAUM MURDER CASE.

POLICE OFFICERS' EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELBAUM, July 8.

At to-day's hearing of the Belgaum murder trial, Mr. Apte, D.S.P., Sangli, said: "I did not act under the orders of the British police. On 11th July Basrur informed me of Shankar's disappearance. I ordered an investigation, but received no report till September. I saw Mr. Priestley, D.S.P., Belgaum, on 12th September and asked his assistance. I was present at the search of Harinanna's house. The British police took away all the articles attached."

Cross-examined Mr. Apte said: "Brahmins receive vegetables and plantain leaves from Mahars. I do not know the Belgaum custom."

Witness was asked to produce all the papers with him, but only produced weekly diaries.

Sub-Inspector Kale denied having been summoned to produce all the papers.

The Court satisfied itself that the summons was endorsed by the Sub-Inspector himself. Though present in Court he had not brought the papers called for.

Witness was asked many questions, regarding the arrest of the Berads, but he answered all questions uniformly in the negative.

Witness swore that he never heard till Monday last that the British police had asked for the accused Berads, and that they were handed over. That was absolutely untrue.

Witness admitted that the District Magistrate of Sangli had ordered an investigation of the case without placing any confidence in the British police. Sub-Inspector Kale had reported that no trace of the crime could be found at Balekundri.

Mr. Pristley, D.S.P., Belgaum, examined, said he received a report from Basrur on 19th June. No regular first information was received. Harinanua had been sent for and asked to lodge a complaint against Shankar. He said he would consider. Witness said he ordered Jaffar Imam to investigate the case. He was himself present at Balekundri. He also went to Guzunal and took the statements of the Berads and ordered their arrest. The complaint was brought by Shankar's brother.

Cross-examined witness said he could not give the date of the first information. The complaint by the Berads' wives against the police was only a threat and therefore he made no enquiries regarding it. Inspector Jaffar was asked to report on it. He had not yet done so.

BELGAUM, July 9.

At to-day's hearing of the murder trial Mr. Priestley, District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, examined by Mr. Binning said he received the first report from the Belgaum Sub-Inspector on 19th June. He called the first accused to his bungalow and asked him if Shankar had disappeared with Hari's money. He advised him to lodge a complaint. Hri handed him over an anonymous letter to the effect that if 200 sovereigns were given everyt'ing would be allright. It was signed Goraramu.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said he had no information up till 19th June. His diary could be considered blank regarding this offence. He had no information that Head Constable Nizamudin knew of the offence. The word person in section 44, C. P. C., did not include a police officer. Section 43, C. P. C., made clear that the word person included a police officer. Witness said information meant a complaint. He could not say when the first information was given. He did satisfy himself that the law was complied with. The first information book contained the Crown as the first informant.

Do you say that the Crown informed you?—Yes; the Crown is the first informant.

Are you serious when you say the Crown informed you?—The Crown is entered as the first informant who informed the Crown. I put Jafer in motion.

Who put you in motion?—The first informant's name is secret.

You said the Crown is the first informant. Is there any reason to conceal the name?

Jafer Inspector gave witness information from time to time. Witness ordered a confidential inquiry because the case was serious and involved the names of local magnates, and pleaders of influence.

Witness was shown the application of the accused's mother to the District Magistrate who directed them to witness for inqniry and report. Witness said he treated the applications as threats against the police got up by pleaders.

Did these bombshells affect you?—I examined the inspector who denied the allegation. Witness admitted certain statements made to him by Abaji. Afterwards the question of admissiblity was exhaustively discussed. The Judge reserved his ruling for to-morrow.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER CROWDED HOUSE AT THE GAIETY.

The Gaiety Theatre was again crowded to the doors last night and money—real good rupees,—was turned away, because there was no room for the people who had it and wanted to pay it away for seats.

And the entertainment provided, despite the fact that one of the new turns advertised did not appear, was a really excellent one. The turn that disappointed was that of the Waterbury Brothers and Tenny, who have been so successful in Calcutta that they are being kept there for another week.

In their absence a comedy acrobatic turn was done by Vivante and Vivanti, a couple of very clever performers on the hand-rings, and in general hand-balancing feats. They do a number of feats, none of which are new but all performed in a crisp and clean way that simply commands applause. The made-up performaner is an excellent comedian of the immobile type made popular by Sam Mayo while the "straight" artiste is not only strong but exceedingly skilful.

The great turns, however, were done by the Huxhams. The quartette sung three songs, in one of which, the tuneful "Glow-worm" number, they introduced small electric torches with pleasing effect. Then the whole troupe came on, and after a few miscellaneous songs and duets, introduced their Ragtime Restaurant show. This is simply a scream from start to finish. It bristles with novel ideas, excellently carried out, and the parodies on the various ragtime songs are exceedingly clever. The audience laughed till they could laugh no more at this turn, and when it was ended the applause was loud and long. The Huxhams had to bow their acknowledgements half a dozen times before they were allowed to go, and even then there were people in the audience demanding another turn.

The Golden Athlones are three athletes who, with bodies covered with gold paint, give a series of representations of statues allegorical figures and the like. Their show is well worth seeing, especially for the physical development exhibition of Jimmy Athlone, who was Sandow's model for several years. In the poses, the steadiness of the three performers was remarkable.

Miss Lily Eyton appeared again, and sang three songs, one of which "Who were you with to-night, to-night" just suited her vivacious style.

The pictures were good, and included one of the funniest comics we have seen for a long time in "Rebecca's Wedding Day."

To-night, Elsie Collins, a comedienne, daughter of the late Lottie Collins will appear.

CONCERT AT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Lately there have been several very pleasant evening entertainments held at the Seamen's Institute and despite the inclemency of the weather the attendance has always been encouraging. There entertinments are, in the main, for the seamen of the many merchant vessels calling at Bombay, and they appear to thoroughly enjoy them. The latest of these concerts was given conjointly by the members of the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations on Wednesday last, the programme provided being an excellent one. The opening chorus "O Who will over the Downs" by the party was well timed and harmonised. A duet by Mrs. Clifford and Miss Gregory was very well rendered. Mr. Richard's song "The Englishman" received great applause, and he was compelled to return to the platform. The humorous "Sandy McNab" was decidedly clever and deserved his encore. The closing item in Part I by Mr. Tyler who sang "Roses" was justly encored. In Part II the most outstanding items were "Admiral's Broom" by Mr. F. B. Brooks, "My Aim Folk" by Miss Morton and the "Venetions" Folk" by Miss Morton and the "Venetians" Fooks-Baile as a coster comedian with "I'd Drive it in the Lord Mayor's Show" was lustily cheered. The closing chorous "Good Night" by the party, was very good indeed. The accompanists Miss Gregory and Messrs. Hewett and Gosford were duly thanked for their kind offices by Mr. J. F. Pennock, the Chairman, and after a ringing "three-cheers" from the audience the proceedings terminated with the singing of "God Save the King Emperor."

THE WEATHER.

LITTLE RAIN YESTERDAY.

There was not much rain yesterday, although nearly an inch had fallen in the twenty four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The rainfall is now over eight inches in defect, and is no less than 23 inches less than at this date last year.

The rainfall at Dharavi for the twenty-fours hours ending 9th June was 1 in. 11 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 9th July '14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to 9th July. 1913		June 1st to 9th July. 1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Obser. vatory] ..	0	93	18	91	41	52	13	87
Fort. [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	1	18	21	89	47	49	13	89
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	1	37	21	77	46	78	13	22
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	1	43	23	39	49	13	13	47
Cumballa Hill	..		..		..		..	

INDIA'S PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

SHALL INDIA BE A BUTTRESS OR A MENACE TO THE EMPIRE?

We publish below the first part of the notable address delivered by Mrs. Annie Besant at the Queen's Hall, London, recently an extensive summary of which appeared in our columns on the 6th instant: the second part will appear in our issue of to-morrow. We give also the report of Lord Brassey's speech as Chairman:—

Earl Brassey, who presided, said: In taking the chair this evening, I desire briefly to explain my position. I am here to ask for an attentive hearing for the address which Mrs. Besant is about to deliver on the difficult question of unrest in India. Mrs. Besant has spent many years in that country. She has lived in close relation with educated Indians. She is acquainted with their views and their aspirations. It is well that we should know what they are, and resolve, in so far as it may be possible, to meet them. As you will doubtless hear from Mrs. Besant, the demands are many. There are grievances which it may be possible at an early date to remove. Take, for example, the demand for further rewards for good service under Government. To do what is required, changes of an organic character would be necessary, and these could only be gradually carried out. We may look for opportunities in connection with the great work of education. There are grievances keenly felt in India with which it is not possible for the Imperial Government directly to deal. There is bitter complaint that emigrants from India are not freely admitted into the self-governing dominions of the Empire. We have long since surrendered control of the local affairs in those vast and distant countries. We may represent our views; we cannot enforce them. And now, having recently—though not for the first time visited India, it is my duty to bear testimony to the earnest desire of those filling positions of the highest responsibility to promote by all possible means the well-being and the happiness of the people committed to their charge. The Viceroy, at the head of the Government, my near relative who fills the post of Governor of Bombay, the officials at the head of the various branches of administration, are all in full sympathy with every legitimate aspiration. Looking nearer home, the sentiments of the people of Great Britain are those of the sincerest goodwill, coupled with profound sense of the duty we owe to our Indian fellow-subjects. I must not pursue, or stand longer between Mrs. Besant and an impatient audience.

MRS. BESANT'S ADDRESS.

My Lord Brassey, Friends.—Probably only few among you keep in any sense in close touch with the vast Empire of India. Telegrams come to you from time to time telling of one event or another. You hear when there is any disturbance, you hear when some officer of police is unhappily murdered; you hear of any kind of outrage that occurs; news of these unfortunate events flashes across the telegraphic wires and rings through the country by your newspapers. But you do not hear of the many difficulties that surround the Indian people; you do not hear of the many troubles that press upon them, sometimes troubles that are well nigh intolerable; you know nothing of the hopes frustrated, nothing of the aspirations beaten back, nothing of the desire to find in England a friend and a helper, a desire too often failing in its results, largely by mutual misunderstanding. Unless you take the trouble to have Indian papers sent to you, you cannot come closely into touch with the thoughts, the lives, of the people themselves. And if I venture to put before you this evening what I have called India's Plea for Justice it is because for more than twenty years I have found my home, my friends, my dearest work in the service of India, the mighty Motherland of the Aryn peoples, and amongst her children I have found, and find many of my dearest and most trusted friends.

RAPID CHANGES.

Now, in India to-day, as in the whole of Asia changes are going on so rapidly that it is well-nigh impossible to keep in direct contact with them unless your attention is constantly directed in order to see and trace them one by one. If a man goes back there five or ten years after he has left, he finds the whole atmosphere changed. Especially is this change found among the younger generation, those who are just finishing their college career, those who are just entering upon manhood's life, from about perhaps the age of eighteen to the age of five and thirty. You will find concentrated in these a very large part of the forward movement of India. The elder men have struggled against apathy, against inertia, and have constantly found their most splendid efforts failing against the mass of dead weight impossible to overcome. One day, Mr. Gokhale, that greatest of Indian leaders, who is laying a shattered health on the altar of the country that he loves, speaking of the work of the elders in India, used one, I think, of the most splendid of phrases: "Others," he said, "hereafter shall have the happiness of serving India by their successes; we have the honour of serving India by our failures." It is to the hero who serves by failures to the elders of India, to the founders of the Congress movement, to the men who in the midst of darkness have never despaired of the light, that all the younger ones should look with admiration and with reverence; for the younger will reap what these men have sown, and by the difficulties and the sufferings they have conquered, the redemption of India shall be wrought out.

THE EDUCATED CLASS.

But in the younger men, remember, you see the men with whom you will have to deal in the coming morrows of India, full of enthusiasm, full of passion, having learned from their study of English history many a lesson of liberty and ordered freedom hoping to find in England one who will encourage all their most ardent aspirations, willing to be guided by England if she will lead them along the road of freedom. As one of them said to me but a few months ago: "We admire the English; we would love them if they would let us do so." But there lies the difficulty. The love they would give is conditioned by England's treatment of them, and their love of England is less than their love of liberty—as, indeed, it ought to be, for only those who are lovers of liberty can be relied upon for character and for work. Now the Educated Class, as it is called, in India is, of course, a minority, a small minority of the Indian nation. Generally in India we say the English-educated class, because there is a vast educated class in India you must remember, the Sanskrit educated class, who have enormous influence in matters of religion, and also over the great mass of the population if ever a religious question should arise; but they take practically no interest in the political and social problems of the day, save to oppose them where social reforms thwart some of their cherished ideas. England cannot look to that learned class either for advice on Indian problems or for help in Indian difficulties. Nor can England look to the great mass of the population: they are ignorant, moved by tradition and habit; they care nothing for the changes of the Government; they are interested in village questions; they are interested in the number of their cattle; they are interested in the weather, whether it be fair or foul for the crops; they are interested in the sons' and daughters' marriages, in the many questions that affect the village life; but until quite lately they have been absolutely indifferent to questions of government. To them the Government is only a machine for taxing them and taking away part of their hard earned produce. And whether it be Mogul, or Portuguese, or Frenchman, or Englishman, it is always the demand for the tax; that is all they know of the Government. Sometimes people talk about the loyalty of the Indian masses. Let me tell you there is no such thing in the Indian masses as a loyalty you can rely upon; they are ignorant, remember; they are not trained to understand any question outside the interest of the village.

A SELF-GOVERNING COUNTRY.

In the village they are shrewd, capable, able to judge. India is essentially a self-governing country. But the unit of governing is the village, not the State; and it is in the village self-governing will have to be founded, by the restoration of the village councils which from time immemorial have had the welfare and the prosperity of the village in their hands. But, meanwhile, until education spreads, until self-government is begun in the villages where all the people understand the questions far better than anyone else until then you must rely for your Empire in India on the loyalty of the educated classes. They may be small in number, but they make the public opinion of India. To them the masses will look, not to the English people, when questions arise that touch them to the heart. And if you want to realise that, you have to understand that for the first time a large part of the population is beginning to be moved by something outside itself, by the question of emigrantion, by questions of settlement in foreign lands, where sons have gone out and sent back news to father and mother. There the awakening of the population is beginning. But as they awake they look to their own people, they look to their own leaders and for the first time, by that question of South Africa, which is only part of the great problems that have to be solved, the masses of India have been moved by a question affecting the outer world, and they have followed the lead of the educated classes and have made their voice heard in their support.

YOUR ONLY HOPE IN INDIA.

Those educated classes are almost always spoken ill of in this country; they are said to be disloyal; they are said to be seditious; they are said to be the dangerous people for whom you want Press Acts, for whom you want Deportation, for whom you want the many methods of despotism that are disgracing the name of free England throughout India to-day. But they are your only hope in India. On them depends the stability of British rule; on their agreement and their sympathy your Empire must be be based. And if you cannot win them and they are so easy to win; if you cannot hold them—and they are so willing to be held if only you will be just; if you cannot win them by the justice and by the beneficence of your rule, then I ask you who call yourselves free men in your own country—have you any right to hold them unless you hold them by love, service and by understanding? Their loyalty is the only intelligent loyalty in the country; win them, and you win everything, but you must win them by fair treatment, and not in any other way. And you are alienating them to-day as they have never been alienated from England since first England herself took over the rule of India.

Think for a moment of that great Proclamation of the dead but reverenced Queen, when, after the war of 1858, the Imperial Crown took authority and responsibility in India:—

"It is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race and creed, be freely and impartially admitted to office in our service the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and credit duly to discharge. In their prosperity will be our strength; in their contentment our security and in their gratitude our best reward." So spake Victoria. For fifty-six years time has rolled on since these noble words were spoken and, if you find discontent and unrest, what becomes of the security whereof she spake, "the contentment which is our security," that contentment that British statesmanship should strive to secure?

RIGHTEOUS DISCONTENT.

Now, why is it that this country is in a condition of unrest? You may divide the unrest, as Lord Minto very wisely did, into two: the unrest of mere anger, which is slight and represented by the party of anarchy, very small and unsympathised with; then the righteous discontent, which everyone who is educated into a love of freedom, as you have educated your Indian fellow subjects, must inevitably feel so long as freedom is not within his reach, and he finds himself unfairly repressed by measures unjust and cruel. That righteous discontent will only be entirely removed when India possesses self-government within the Empire and of that you need not have any doubt. They are willing to go slowly but they must go; they are willing to grow into it wisely and carefully, but you must let them *grow*. And there are some things that you ought to abolish without any further delay. Now, the first of these—for I am going to speak to you quite frankly—is the Press Act of 1911. That Act was passed in a moment of panic, and it bears all the marks of its evil parenthood. Moreover, it was passed you must remember, with the assent of all the Indian members of the Imperial Legislature except two. Lately Mr. Surendranath Banerji proposed certain amendments in the Press Act. The Government would not grant them, and every Indian unofficial member except two voted for the amendment and against the Act that three years before they had voted for. Now, why was it? Why so strange a change? Because when they voted for it, they believed that the Government was obliged to ask for it, facing a pressing danger, and because they were assured by the law member, Mr. Sinha, that no real injustice could happen because there was an appeal to the High Court against any possible unfairness by the Executive, and the law would defend them if any injustice were done.

Now that has proved to be absolutely an illusion. A case was brought lately before the High Court, and the High Court of Calcutta (the most independent of all the High Courts of India and the one most trusted by the Indian people) declared itself powerless to redress the wrong, declared that there was no redress to be given by the law where the Executive had struck a pamphlet or a paper, and pointed out that it was impossible for them to interefere, and that what the unfortunate defendant had to do was a thing practically, impossible, to do; to show, not that the words that he used could not be brought under the sweeping clause of "causing disaffection and discontent;" but that by no possibility of construction of metaphor, or of image, was it possible that the words should arouse any feeling of anger. (1) Now, that is clearly an impossible thing and the result of that decision of the High Court has been to join all the Indians together in a demand either for a educated Indians together in a demand either for a sweeping amendment or repeal—which is what they ought to have.

WHAT THE PRESS ACT MEANS.

Think for a moment what the press act means. Since it was passed in 1910 there have been more than 800 prosecutions under it, of which more than 20 are prosecutions of newspapers. (2) You might except that all of the things coming under a Press Act would have to do with the Press, but that is not really so. Under the Press Act come a number of other restrictive enactments. If a place is proclaimed you must not hold any political meeting there without the permission of the Executive. You must not hold a meeting of more than twenty people without police permission. You must go to the police and ask if you may be allowed to lecture. But those are Russian methods; they are not English. England has always told Russia that if she found it necessary to repress, then she ought to look for the causes which gave rise to the necessity and remedy the causes, and not try to silence the people who were crying out from their pain. We have always said that, with the most self-righteous hypocricy, to all the countries of Europe that have ever practised these methods of oppression—Austria, Germany, Russia, Italy. We have lectured them all on the proper way of dealing with popular discontent, how we ought to remove the causes, how we ought not to blame the people who cry out. If you tread on a man's toe he is apt to cry out and to say that you are hurting him; but in India you expect to tread on the toes of all the people, and yet that they shall not emit a single cry of pain. And there lies the difficulty. The safety of the Government lies in knowing what hurts the people. If you prevent them expressing their view of the things that hurt them you will inevitably have hatred and sedition instead of open and honourable protest.

LIVING IN DREAD.

Now every newspaper lies under the fear of the Press Act. Personally I have never been asked for security, but then I am in a white body, and that makes a wonderful difference in India. But I live in dread as well, I won't say dread, because it is not in my line, but in expectation of being called upon to furnish it because I know if what I print in the "Commonweal" were printed in some of the journals edited by some of my Indian friends, they would very soon find their security not only asked for but forfeited and probably their Press forfeited too. We are all in danger of that, we Indian journalists, excepting if they be Anglo-Indians. They are quite safe. Never yet, under any kind of provocation and abuse of educated Indians, of stirring up hatred of them in the minds of others, never yet has one of those papers been prosecuted. They are secure.

Now, how does it work? Suppose a new man comes into your printing office as manager; you must at once go and report it to the magistrate, and he may like to put security on you because of your new manager. If you want to move your printing press from one place to another, you must go and ask permission of the magistrate. Lately a small religious paper (3) that had existed for some time at a town called Wai, in the Bombay Presidency, wanted, for the convenience of printing, to move the press from Wai into Bombay; when according to the Press Act, the owner went to ask permission to move it 1,000 rupees was demanded from him as security, not because the same man is not going to print it, the same people going to issue it, but merely because they wanted to move the press. That killed the paper; he had not got the thousand rupees. Take another case, that of a Mussulman. A Christian missionary in the Punjab had made a very violent attack upon the Musulman religion. The Mussulman had no redress, because that is allowed to the goose which is not allowed to the gander, and very foolishly this Mussulman gentleman wrote an answer in his newspaper. The result was that at once the Executive came down upon him and forfeited his security. He pleaded he had only answered when his religion was attacked, but he did not realise that one man might attack but the other man must not reply (4).

And I might go on and give you dozens, scores, of cases like that. The field is so wide. I can only point to one or two cases under each head to show you that I am not exaggerating, and then pass on.

Now take one point that is interesting in regard to this. It was a paper edited by a Mussulman! You have probably heard of the "Zamindar." The beginning of that trouble was the forfeiting of a security of 2,000 rupees for an article that was said to be seditious. I have read it; and there was not an atom of sedition in it. I remember rightly, it was only some criticism of England's policy towards Turkey. Then after that the man, being brave man thought he would start again. 10,000 rupees' security—the highest allowed—was asked for before he was allowed to start. He went on with his 10,000 rupees' security, and the next step was to forfeit that, and also to forfeit the press(5). So that within a few months 27,000 rupees' worth had been taken from that editor, and his paper for the time destroyed. He cannot have been very bad, because when a little later he asked to be allowed to restart his paper they only put 2,000 rupees' security on him for the third time. That now is being started and we shall see how long it lasts.

These are the kind of things that are going on all the time in India and, as I tell you during the three years more than 200 papers have come under this, as well as 500 other cases in which prosecutions under the Press Act have taken place. Realise what that means of irritation, of anger, of a feeling of unfair suppression of thought, and then you will know one reason for the growing unrest. The shutting out of fair criticism and the constant dread of being involved in prosecution injuries the Press, and makes it less outspoken and less honest than it ought to be A Free Government should learn from a free Press, and not be afraid that the people should speak out that which they desire to have.

Then remember that that is not the only form of autocratic interference with the liberty of the subject that you have. Another thing that has been done fairly often is deportation and Imprisonment without Trial. I assure you I am not telling you of what goes on in Russia; I am telling you of what goes on in India. You remember, when nine men were deported from South Africa, what a fuss you made over it here. And yet these men were deported in the midst of a danger of civil war. But with us harmless men like my friend Lajpat Rai, who is here, are deported or imprisoned without trial. He was seized and deported; they could not try him, because there was no evidence; all that he had said was in print, and I read it and am willing to read every word of it in any country in the world. But there is no proof wanted if you are not brought to trial; there is no defence wanted if you are not brought to trial; there is no defence wanted if you are put in gaol and kept there as long as the Government likes to keep you. And a number of my friends in Calcutta, honourable gentlemen, who never desired resistance to the British Government, were suddenly seized, arrested in their homes, carried away, and thrown into gaol without trial and without evidence. And even their wives for weeks were not allowed to know what had happened to them. They were lost to their families. These are the things, remember, that are going on in India, and are making people so bitter and so resentful. And we ask for the abolition of that old statue by which men can be deported or imprisoned without trial and without any evidence being given against them; for if you have no evidence to convict, you have no right to put the penalty of imprisonment or exile on any one.

There is another old Act I should like to see abolished, though I am not sure whether my Indian friends will quite back me up in what I think.

THE ARMS ACT OUGHT TO GO.

The Arms Act at present works in rather a curious way. The honest people do not bear arms; the thieves do. And so the thieves—dacoit sas we call them in India—are able to break into people's houses, beat them, sometimes murder them, and they find no difficulty in getting arms in spite of the Arms Act; so the mischievous people get them but the honest people, who try to obey the law are leftt helpless against armed aggression. Now the right to carry arms is the sign of a free man and it is an insult that they are not allowed to carry them. They do not want to go about, as men do in America, with a revolver in the hippocket, always read to shoot. I don't know of any of my Indian friends who want to show off in that way but if you cannot trust the Indian, after these last fifty-six years of patient constitutional working, if you cannot trust him, why do you expect him to trust you?

Now let us pass from these Acts which ought to be swept away—the three of them at least—and let me take certain points of grievance very bitterly felt in India. First with regard to education. Some of you may know that we do not feel very grateful to Lord Curzon, the late Viceroy, for his Education Act, for though that claimed to make things more efficient, and though the usual plea of the Government is that they are working for efficiency it is better to have in efficient schools than none at all; and the Indians are beginning to complain of the effect of the present Government's policy of shutting up a mediocre school and leaving them with none at all, under the plea of an efficiency which ought to be grown into gradually and not demanded suddenly, especially in a poor country such as India is.

But apart from that question of the harshness of the way in which the University Act and the Education Departments work, I want to put to you one or two other points which you will at once recognise mean very unfair pressure upon Indian educationists. We have there. The Deccan Educational Society which has done wonders for education, and contains some of the most learned and best educated Indians in the whole country. Dr. Bhandarbar I may mention as one of them. All the members of that society were called upon to pledge themselves, not only that they would not oppose the Government which was an unnecessary impertience, but that not one of them would criticise any action of the Government. Surely that was going rather far. At least a man might be allowed to criticise, if he might not be allowed to do anything else. And that kind of pressure is put upon all our school teachers, schoolmasters, professors and principals, except, of course, where they wear a white skin; and then things are very different, as you will see in my next case.

There were three lecturers appointed in Calcutta University one of whom was very hard working in the Turkish Red Cross Society, and collected a large amount of money to send to his co-religionists to help them in the late war in the Balkans. They took interest in politics, but no one pretended to say that they were seditious, revolutionary or anything else; in fact, until now the Mussulman has been the pet child of the Government, and always held up to those wicked Hindus as showing how loyal an Indian can be. But now they say that the Government will not confirm the appointment of those three lectures, because we ought to have a "pure atmosphere of study" in the University, and we should not introduce any political feeling at all. And then the Principal of a Punjabi College wrote a novel called "Sri Ram, Revolutionist," and he put his hero into the well-known Gurukula of Hardwar, an admirable school belonging to the Arya Samaj, and there he said that he was trained in sedition. He is still Principal of the College, and "the pure atmosphere of study" and learning is allowed to remain under his care, while the unfortunate professors were turned out, though they had written to novels untrue and libellous, they had made no speeches attacking Government nor standering anyone. Can you wonder if people put the two things together and say, Why should the author of "Shri Ram," who is an Englishman, remain a principal, while these three Indian gentlemen are turned out from the places the university gave them because they sympathised with their co-religionists in other lands? Why that was done we have never been able to find out but a curious Nemesis came almost immediately on the Chancellor of the University—the Viceroy, who in most things is sympathetic with Indians—from the Vice-Chancellor an Indian, who was very indignant at the way the professors had been treated. He had, under his duty, to confer the degree of Doctor of Law on a very eminent Russian, (6) who had been turned out of his professorship at Moscow because his views were not identical with those of the Russian Government, who then came to England and received a post at Oxford University in England, and then went to India on a visit. The Calcutta University bestowed a sign of honour upon the Russian revolutionary, although the Calcutta gentlemen were all turned out for their interest in political life. And one wonders what the Vice-Chancellor thought, and the Chancellor; though the Vice-Chancellor did make some rather ironic remarks, only restricted by his innate good breeding from being a direct reproach. And all the world in Calcutta laughed, and wondered what was coming to education.

1 "It is not enough for applicant to show that the words of the pamphlet are not likely to bring into hatred or contempt any class or section of his Majesty's subjects in British India, or that they have not a tendency in fact to bring about that result. But he must go furher, and show that it is impossible for them to have that tendency, either directly or indirectly, and whether by way of inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor or implication."—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, C. J. The High Court held that the forfeiture was illegal, but that it had no power to redress the wrong.

2 8 7 cases of which 237 were newspapers The Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu declared that "the law is a source of great peril, that is, against the spirit of the British Constitution, that it is derogatory to the self-respect of a nation—of a people, if you will, which is fast developing its self-consciousness."

3 The **Dharma**, devoted to religious, philosophical and social topics. The High Court could not interfere, as "the magistrate, was entitled to exercise his discretion."

4 The **Ahli Hadio** of Amritsar. The Mussulman's writings "injured the religious susceptibilities of Christians." But what of those of the Musulman?

5 Worth fifteen thousand rupees.

6. Professor Uinagradoff.

CAWNPORE MOSQUE AFFAIR.

FINAL SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, July 8.

The question of constructing the Machhli Bazar Mosque which was the scene of serious rioting about this time last year and about which interest continues to be taken by a considerable body of Mahomedans, appears to have been settled after several formal and informal meetings of the trustees of the Mosque and the intervention of some Mahomedan officials. The trustees of the mosque have now submitted a plan to which it is understood the local officials have no objection. There was some difference of opinion among the trustees about the nature of constructions and some were in favour of putting steps on the proposed foot path to lead to the mosque. This proposal it is alleged would have given satisfaction to a large body of Mahomedans and would not have been contrary to His Excellency the Viceroy's directions. The trustees, however, dropped this proposal and have submitted the plan to the District Magistrate against the wishes of one of their members who was for submitting the plans to the municipal board direct.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

The members of the Indian Section of the Theosophical Society will present this morning at the Gaiety Theatre, the following congratulatory address to Mrs. Annie Besant, who arrives from England by to-day's mail:—

DEAR MADAM,—Since the day you first set foot on Indian soil at Tuticorin on November 16th, 1893, to this day, when we, the members of the Indian Section of the Theosophical Society, welcome you as our President for a second term of seven years, you have been to us in this land a Recorder of the glories of our past, and a Herald of the greater glories that are to be. With the magic of your word and with the grace of your pen, you have thought us the life-giving Truths of Theosophy that exist in Hinduism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity and Mohammedanism. You have taught us to know that behind the diversities of race, creed, sex, caste and colour there is a Unity that nothing can destroy.

Since the mantle of our great H. P. B. fell on your shoulders twenty-three years ago, what you have done for Theosophy is public record. You have made thinking men and women the world over realise that Theosophy is a living power in the daily life. What too you have done for our beloved Society, during the seven years just over of your first term as President, we all know—how as the result of your work the Society is now stronger by some eight thousand additional members, four hundred new Lodges, and twelve more National Societies. But all this splendid achievement is ours because you have been our Leader, by right of Service.

To Theosophists everywhere you have been their splendid Leader and President; to thousands of us here in India you have been also a beloved Mother to whom we have looked for guidance and encouragement, from whose hands we have received more than life itself.

Twenty-one years ago, when you first came to us in India, you gave us your message in these words:—

Climb, in order to stoop down to help others; learn, in order that you may teach; gain power only for the service of others.

There is only one reward worth taking, only one prize worth receiving and that is the opportunity for increased service to the race; and I pray all the great Gods to give, that we may stand until all the others have passed on, even while our hands should be upon the latch.

This is the great privilege, that we may be the first to attain and the last to enjoy.

It is because we have partly understood and have tried to live according to your words that we gather here to-day to welcome you. You have changed our lives; in return we offer a perfect trust and loyalty to you as our Leader in the years to come and a heartfelt gratitude for the Light you have brought us and the help you have given.

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, July 9.

The result of the voting for Mrs. Besant's re-election as President of the Theosophical Society has just been announced.

A telegram received from Adyar says that 16,325 members have voted in her favour and 229 against her. As far as the figures for India only are concerned 4,613 have voted in favour and only 70 against. The votes of members from Bohemia, Russia and Australia have not yet been received but as an overwhelming majority of members throughout the world have already voted in her favour her election has been notified.

FEVER SCOURGE IN DELHI.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH-RATE.

In Calcutta during the past two weeks the mortality has been at the rate of 22-0 and 20-5 per thousand against the five-year average of 24-2 and 23-1 respectively.

These figures are high when compared with the death-rate in English towns, but they represent a condition almost ideally healthy when compared with the New Capital of India, says the "Englishman." In Delhi, for the week ending June 20th, the death-rate stood at the appalling figure of 64-2 per thousand. There was no plague, cholera, or small-pox to swell the figures, though in the week in Calcutta ten per cent. of the deaths were from these diseases. In Delhi 190 people died of fever, 48 of respiratory diseases and 20 of measles and chicken-pox, the total deaths being 276. In Calcutta, if the mortality had been at the same rate, instead of 380 persons dying, 1,100 persons would have died.

The birth-rate at Delhi was very high at 46-6, but even this was 18 per thousand below the deaths. Delhi, too, it must be remembered is a residential town with men and women fairly balanced; it is not a manufacturing city like Calcutta with males far out-numbering the females. Yet Delhi, which ought to show a healthy natural increase of population, would on the basis of these figures for June 14th to 20th, disappear in 55 years by the natural excess of deaths over births, which is caused by its intrinsic and remarkable unhealthiness.

BENGAL JUTE FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The preliminary jute forecast of sixteen Bengal districts issued yesterday shows a net increase of one lakh of acres compared with last year, the only districts showing a decrease were Burdwan and Khulna.

JAFFER JUSOOB'S TRIAL.

MAHOMEDBHOY'S EVIDENCE.

THE SHARE TRANSACTIONS.

The hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., has charged Jaffer Joosub, lately manager of the Credit Bank (now in liquidation). with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 48,588-5-3 between 10th December, 1912, and 10th June, 1913, and in respect of a further sum of Rs. 16,000 on the 1st September last, was continued on Wednesday at the third criminal sessions before Mr. Justice W. H. Hayward and a special jury.

Ahmed Mahomedbhoy, cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, said that he did not buy any shares of the Credit Bank. Several shares stood in his name but he did not buy them. Jaffer bought the shares and kept them in witness's name. Witness had no money to buy the shares. Jaffer did not pay cash for his insurance premium. He had disposed of the cash in some other way, and then drew a cheque on Hassan Brothers' account. The object in forming the syndicate was to show people in the Bank that there were more than one person connected with the business. By the people in the Bank he meant the staff, which consisted of the secretary, accountant, sub-accountant and about fifteen clerks. Jaffer wanted to deceive these people. Jaffer would conceal the fact of his speculations from the staff in order that the public might not know of it through these people. Jaffer might have told him that but he did not remember. Jaffer had obtained several letters from them to give a genuine colour to the transactions and to make them appear legal. Neither witness nor his brother had ever kept any books of their own transactions. He had no money to buy a motor car and he had not bought any. The motor car belonged to Jaffer. The other motor car was bought by Jaffer because he thought that he got it cheap. Witness did not try to sell it. Jaffer asked him to sell his Berliet car, and witness asked Jaffer Sher Mahomed if he would purchase it. About this time neither witness nor his brother were personally indebted to the accused. It was quite false that they were indebted to Jaffer for Rs. 5,000. Sometimes they borrowed about Rs. 50 or 100 from him.

At this stage the hearing of the case was adjourned until Thursday.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

AHMED FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED

Mr. Justice Hayward and a special jury resumed, yesterday the further hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., charges Jaffer Jusoob with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 48,588-5-3 between 10th December, 1912, and 10th June, 1913, and in respect of another sum of Rs. 16,000 on the 1st September, 1913.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, (instructed by the Hon. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor) appeared for the Crown, and the accused was defended by Mr. M. Kemp and Mr. Rustam J. Modi, (instructed by Messrs Mansukhlal, Hiralal and Mehta.)

Ahmed Mahomedbhoy was further cross-examined by Mr. Kemp. Witness said that from the time witness took up service under Jaffer to write up the accounts of the speculative transactions, Jaffer and Noor Mahomed were partners. They always were partners. He had stated in the Police Court that he could not say whether they were partners, but was now sure that they were partners.

Mr. Jardine pointed out that in the Police Court witness had stated "sometimes I went to the one for instructions, and sometimes to the other," and "we kept one set of books"

To further questions put by Mr. Kemp, witness said that he could not say whether his father Mahomedbhoy had also drawn cheques on the account of Hassan Brothers. In 1908 Mahomedbhoy was given power to sign for Hassan Brothers. That power was not revoked. In the same account there were some, not numerous, cheques drawn in favour of Mahomedbhoy. The cheques were drawn to transfer items of interest on hundies drawn by Hassan Brothers and endorsed by Mahomedbhoy. The transfers had to be made, as interest was debited to Mahomedbhoy's account, which otherwise would show an overdraft. Witness did not give my letter guaranteeing loss at the Mandvi Branch. He could not remember any such letter was given by Hassan Brothers. To the best of his memory no such letter was given. His salary of Rs. 100 was paid to him in cash mostly in Jaffer's office, and occasionally it was paid by Noor Mahomed in the All India Insurance office. He signed the letters to the liquidator under Jaffer's instructions.

Mr. Kemp:—What has made you change? Is it because you are out of Jaffer's influence?

His Lordship—He has given his reasons; I do not quite understand what is the contradiction that you suggest.

Proceeding witness said that as far as he remembered, the first time he told anybody that the transactions were not his was to the examined in the Police Court. Before he was examined in the Police Court, he had made a statement to the police, and he had told them about it. That was really the first one. He did not know how the syndicate got the credit from the Bank. He did not keep the money accounts of the syndicate; he kept only the brokers' accounts, their names, the numbers of shares, the names of the companies, and the rates. The shares were always deposited with the Bank, and credit was allowed on those shares. Witness had signed a receipt for Rs. 11,34,000 and odd on account of certain shares, but that was on behalf of the syndicate. There were numerous such receipts purporting to be signed by the syndicate. The shares were bought by Jaffer in the name of the Bank on behalf of the syndicate.

On every transaction, commission was charged by the Bank in the syndicate account. Sometimes shares deposited as security with the Bank for loans advanced to the syndicate were shares purchased out of Hassan Brothers' account or Ahmed's account. He could not say if shares purchased out of Noor Mahomed and Company's account were also similarly deposited.

ONCE A WEALTHY MAN.

Mahomedbhoy Nensey, father of the last witness, was then called. Examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said that he was a broker to the Credit Bank from the end of 1910, to the middle of 1912. He earned about Rs. 300 a month as a broker. At one time he was a wealthy man but he had lost all his money in business. At this time, neither he nor his sons had any money. In 1910, a decree was out against him and an attachment against his property was issued. The amount of the decree was about Rs. 800. He repaid it by borrowing Rs. 400, on a hundi from the Credit Bank, and the rest by instalments. Jaffer knew of his circumstances. He had told Jaffer about it, and taking pity on him Jaffer passed his hundi. Besides this decree, there were several decrees outstanding against the firm of Nensey Khairaz and Company. All the decrees were paid except two or three but no balance was left. In December, 1912, witness was in the service of Noor Mahomed and he signed a promissory note because his sons represented to him that Jaffer and Noor Mahomed asked him to sign it. He had no interest whatever in the amount paid on the promissory note. At that time he was appointed manager of the Bombay Weaving Mills under the construction of which Noor Mahomed was the agent. His salary was Rs. 200 a month. He had not repaid the promissory note, and no one asked him about it. Nothing was said about it to him until he saw it in the Police Court. The same answers applied to a pro-note for Rs. 40,000 that he had signed. He had signed many promissory notes,—about twenty-five or thirty within a year or eighteen months. He signed them because he was asked to. One note of a lakh and a quarter he signed under express instructions of Noor Mahomed. At that time he was prepared to sign any pro-notes that Jaffer or Noor Mahomed asked him to. As a matter of fact, he had never refused to sign anything.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said that he knew nothing about speculating transactions. He did not known that his sons speculated. Witness had speculated in wheat, seed and cotton, while a partner in the firm of Nensey Khairaz and Company. His speculations were in lakhs then. The mining business was not of Nensey Khairaz and Company, it was Hassan Brothers.

Is it your custom to sign promissory notes for others without receiving any value,?—When one is under obligations, he is obliged to sign.

Would you sign for a lakh?—Why one lakh?—I will sign one for twenty-five lakhs for a friend who has obliged me.

You are a J. P.?—Yes.

And an ex-honorary magistrate?—Yes.

Witness further said he had very wealthy relations. His son Hassanlly's father-in-law was a very wealthy man. Witness was never adjudicated insolvent. Nensey Khairaz and Company, had nothing whatever, to do with Hassan Brothers. He knew that Hassan Brothers had an account in the Credit Bank. Witness was not interested in that account. In 1910 or in the beginning of 1911 he might have drawn one or two cheques on that account because he had power to do so. Witness had an account with the Credit Bank. The account was opened for depositing his savings, and the hundies that he might have drawn would be credited to that account. Without seeing the accounts, he could not say that amounts were transferred from his account to that of Hassan Brothers. If the amounts were thus transferred they might be for hundies he might have endorsed. At the instance of Jaffer or Noor Mahomed his sons drew hundies and witness endorsed them. If the monies went to his account, he was obliged to write cheques. He knew nothing about the opening of the Mandvi branch, and he did not suggest that it should be opened. He had not guranteed any business for that branch.

COTTON TRANSACTIONS.

Mr. W. E. Jones, examined by Mr. Jardine, said he was acting manager of Messrs. Weld and Co. in 1912. Hassan Brothers had transactions with them in American cotton futures in 1911, 1912 and 1913. He did not know who Hassan Brothers were—they were merely a name. There was no risk in the transactions, and they were carried on by correspondence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said, there might have been orders by personal interview. He couldn't say whether Hassan Brothers had made a large profit.

Re-examined witness said that Hassan Brothers might have had interviews with their late manager, Mr. Spiers, who was away.

Mr. Rustom Cursetji Cama was the next witness called. Examined by the Advocate-General, he said that he was a solicitor of the High Court, and knew Jaffer for some time. Jaffer came to him as a client, and it was subsequent to this that the accused became manager of the Credit Bank. They had transactions in Bombay cotton shares and wheat and seeds in partnership. Later on they had dealings in Fazulbhoy's and David's. The transactions were buying and selling futures. He was aware of no other partner, and their shares were half-and-half. Jaffer gave the orders, and if he desired to do so, it was necessary to have Jaffer's consent. The wheat and seed transactions resulted in a loss of about Rs. 36,000, which was paid from his account No. 2 in the Credit Bank. Account No. 2 was the partnership account. Subsequently Jaffer paid witness his share of the losses. Shown a cheque for Rs. 12,982-4-6, signed by Hassan Brothers, witness said he did not remember who gave it to him, but it was paid in respect of Jaffer's losses. It was paid into account No. 2. Both paid their share of the losses on the same day. He drew on his other account for a similar sum.

JOINT TRANSACTIONS.

Account No. 2 also contained transactions other than on wheat and seeds. Shown a cheque for Rs. 23,833-15-0, signed by Hassan Brothers, witness said it was paid into his account No. 2. The same day he paid a similar amount from his No. 1 account to his No. 2 account. The cheque from Hassan Brothers was in payment of losses on wheat and seeds. Witness identified a letter without any date written to him by Jaffer, stating:—"I have half share in the seed and wheat business done by you with Telikchand Mamaji." It was written about the time they began other joint transactions. Witness identified an agreement drawn up by him on the 20th March, 1912, and signed by him and Jaffer with regard to 24 Bombay Cotton Manufactures shares in their possession, stating that their interests and expenses would be half and-and-half. Witness did not know if Noor Mahomed was in partnership of those shares. He also identified a letter from Jaffer written to him on the 11th May, 1912, stating that Jaffer had a half share with him in the Bombay Cotton Mill shares tendering 200 Eastern Bank shares and 200 Central Bank shares. The accused desiring to raise money on these shares gave them to witness, who placed them with the Central Bank and secured a loan of Rs. 25,000. He was debtor to the Central Bank for the amount, but subsequently Jaffer paid the amount due on that account, and got back the shares placed as security. Witness had no interest in the loan.

Witness, continuing, said that he knew R. P. Shroff, who conducted their joint transactions in placing their shares with the other banks.

There was a syndicate between witness and Noor Mahomed, Jaffer's brothers, for business in Fazulbhoy and David shares. Their shares were half-and-half. As far as he was concerned, even in this syndicate he looked to Jaffer, and Jaffer was aware of it. The syndicate was created after a talk with Jaffer. He couldn't say whether Noor Mahomed was only a name. They all had discussions together, and sometimes Hassan Brothers would be present. But he couldn't say whether the boys had an interest. He could not say if the Hassan Brothers were employed by Jaffer or the Bank.

A WRITTEN AGREEMENT.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said they had a written agreement regarding the syndicate. He thought when he left the syndicate and signed a cheque for Rs. 2,16,000, the profits of the syndicate, he gave up the agreement to Noor Mahomed. Witness knew Jaffer and his brothers for some time, but Jaffer better than the other, and trusted him more. He never knew whether Jaffer represented his own interest or whether somebody else was behind Jaffer. He entered into partnership with Jaffer because he wanted Jaffer to guarantee, who ever might be behind.

To the Judge, witness said when he entered into partnership with Jaffer he had reason to suppose that Jaffer had other partners. Noor Mahomed used to take an active interest in the wheat and seed and cotton share transactions.

Continuing, witness said that the letters written by Jaffer saying that he was half share with the witness, because witness wanted something in writing. He would not be surprised if he was told that Noor Mahomed was behind Jaffer. He had no written agreement with Jaffer, but the accused had told him that witness could rely on him. When in September he drew a cheque for Rs. 2,16,000 he retired from the business because the transactions were going beyond his powers. He gave up his half share of the profits, as he couldn't stand the loose transactions.

He was at one time a bank director and retired before Jaffer took charge of it. He was disqualified because he hadn't the necessary shares. Jaffer was at that time Secretary or assistant to the manager.

Re-examined, witness said that the Rs. 2,16,000 was a paper profit, assuming that the shares when sold would realise the amount paid for them.

The Advocate-General: So you weren't giving up so very much after all, Mr. Cama?

Witness: Perhaps not.

Witness said he knew nothing about a credit of Rs. 26,00,000 in the syndicate's account. He did not know at the time that the syndicate was dealing in the *badla* system.

His Lordship: What is the *badla* system?

Witness: I don't think I can explain it.

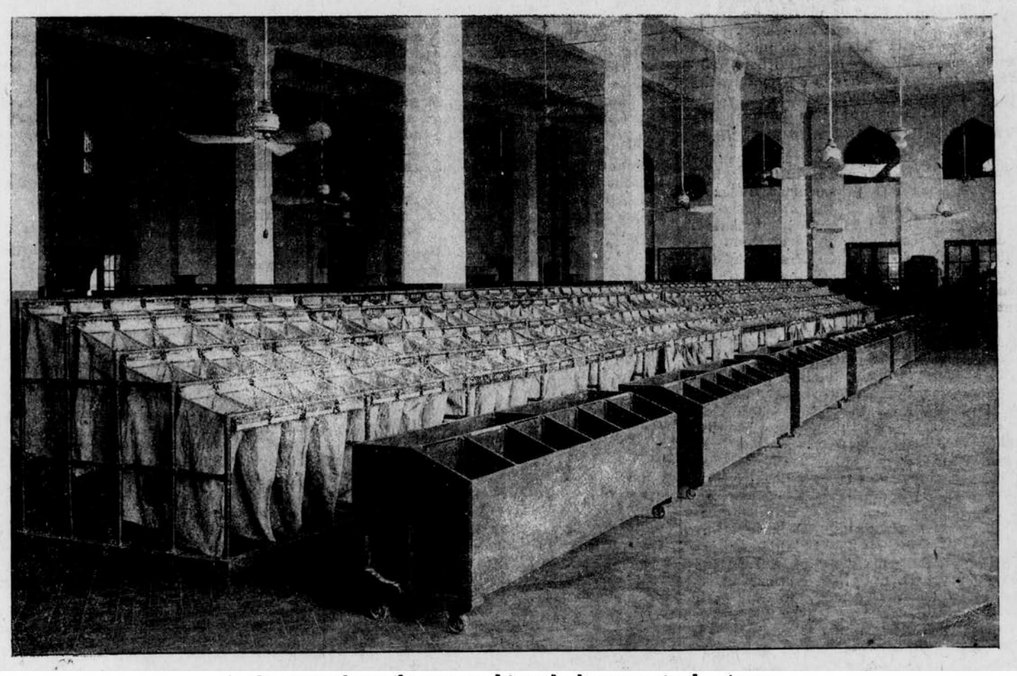
Jaffer told witness that he would prefer not to have his name in the Cama-Noor Mahomed syndicate. He had given all the reasons for thinking that there may have been some one behind Jaffer.

The Court then rose for the day.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

One of the new Sorting Rooms.

THE BAGGING ROOM.



In this room the mails are sorted into the bags seen in the picture.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY, 1914.

Before The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

424—13 Bhimji and Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little Co Part Heard.

813—13 Bick M R and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors v. Maneckbai Widow and ors Shamrao M & H.

702—13 Payne and Co The Arab Steamers Ltd v. Haridas Assanand & Sons a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1122—12 Manchershaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprashad Desai & Co a firm v. Oomrigar & Co a firm.

837—13 Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jehangir G & B.

1027—13 Smetham B & Co Aishabai Widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

655—12 Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056—13 Captain and V Gomtibai v. Vallabhadas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D and D.

45—14 Jamsetji R & D Magna Nursu v. Rajanna Nursu Metha D and L.

1149—13 J A Valles Anna Dominga Miranda & anr v. Jaoquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187—13 Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal v. The Municipal Comr for the Ci. of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775—13 Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co.

961—13 Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne and Co.

437—14 Little and Co The India Specie Bank Limited in Lipuidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.

1029—13 Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & C Mirza M & M.

372—14 Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.

449-12 Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors v. Heerji Arderj Dady & ors Patel & Ez. Dastur & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Dismissal.

1137-13—Tyabji D and Co, Tulsidas Mohanji Karani v Bai Porebai, Bick M R and Co, Part heard.

362-13—In Person, Sarabai widow v Alli Mahomed Allarakhia and ors, Part heard, 8-6-14.

109-13—Motechand & D Mancherji Byramji v. Limji Nowroji Banaji Pestonji E K & Co Part Heard 11-12-13.

490-13—Manecklal and Ty, Kundlik Panduji Banker and ors v Dhonduba Panduji Banker and ors, Sm B and Co, Manecklal and Ty.

1312-12—Nadersha & D. Bapulal Ratanchand v. Chaganlal Ambaram & or. Amir & D Kanga & S.

1011-13—Mehta & D The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Zulfikar Alli Khan & ors. Kanga & S Vachha & Co.

1124-12—Payne & Co Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail v. Fatmabai widow Matu J & M.

853-13—Jamsetjee R and D. Nanabhoy Karsondas v Mohanlal Pitamberdas and anr, Raghavaya N and Co, For Postponement.

1113-13—Payne and Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai v. The Municipal Comr. of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

732-12—Mulji & Tha Karimbhai Peer Mahomedbhai & Co. a firm v. Pranlal Kahadas Joshipura & ors Little & Co. Un. P & P Mulji.

984-13—Mulla & Mulla Meghji Parmanand a

649-13—In person (a pauper) Annbai v. Pithoba Narayen Venum.

310-14—Bhai K & G Seskaran Samirmal v. Poonamchand Karmdan Daph F & D.

1005-13—Amin & Desai Gitabai v. Radhabai widow & anr Ragh N & Co Sm B & Co.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

RE-ORGANISATION OF SORTING ROOMS.

UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT.

At the Bombay General Post Office at present there is in progress a big scheme of re-organisation particularly in the sorting department, which, it is believed, will, when completed, make the office one of the best equipped and quickest in the world second not even to the London General Post Office.

The sorting Department is being fitted out with entirely new equipment and appliances especially designed to accelerate the work of sorting letters and papers. The contract for this work has been given to the Steel Equipment Company, and the equipment includes many devices hitherto not used in India.

The photographs on this page show two of the rooms which have just been newly fitted up, and give some idea of the systematic and scientific plan on which the sorting is done. The first picture shows the boxes into which letters and papers are first sorted. Each town and district has a special box with the name on the front, and the letters are sorted into the respective compartments. When the full collection has been sorted the letters are taken to what is called the bagging room (illustrated in the second picture) and there dropped into the bags, which are similarly labelled.

The full scheme of re-organisation will not be completed for about six months, and it is too early yet to give details, but one can say that it includes a system of colour sorting. That is to say that different classes of letters and papers—foreign, local, inland ships letters etc.,—are first of all roughly sorted into different coloured piles, and then come to the boxing and bagging rooms.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An "At Home" of members and their friends of the Bombay Natural History Society was held last evening.

The election of the following 42 members since the last meeting was announced:—Mr. H. R. Lynch Blosse, I.C.S., Dharwar: Mr. H. M. Haslehust, Belgaum: Mr. A. C. Miller, Belgaum: Lt. G. M. Hutton, Jacobabad: Mr. G. Birch, Karachi: Mr. W. J. Curran, Maubin, Burma: Mr. L. W. H. Young, Kathiawar: Mr. C. Hurth, Bassein, Burma: Mr. G. H. Hodding, P. O. Kakina, Bengal: Mr. E. W. Carroll, I.F.S., Dehra Dun, U.P.: Mr. A. J. W. Milroy, I.F.S., Gauhati: Capt. P. J. Gout, Lashio, Burma: Capt. A. C. Norman, Silchar, Assam: Mr. S. E. Johnston, Toungoo, Burma: Lt. E. Cecil Smith, Europe: Mr. J. W. Basil Thorns-Roberts, Kindat, Burma: Dr. D. Meek, Salgunga, Cachar: Mr. C. H. Waller, Secunderabad, Deccan: Dr. H. McCormack, Nahan, Punjab: Mr. R. B. Hewson, Jalna, N. G. S. Rly: Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S., Larkhana, Sind: Mr. F. W. Sprott, Bombay: Mr. R. Lecky, Vizianagram: Mr. J. N. Taylor, Mergui, Burma: Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Levinge, C.S.I., I.C.S., Government Camp, Bihar and Orissa: Lt. A. R. W. Tate, Peshawar: Mr. G. C. Cheyne, Prome, Burma: Mr. R. A. Cochrane, Mogok, Burma. Maharawal Shri Ranjitsinhji, Raja of Baria: Mr. Tribikram Pujari, B.A. Capt. W. G. Hutchinson, I. A., Quetta: Mr. A. O. Baurle, Bombay: Mr. R. Donaldson, Sirsa, Punjab: Rev. J. E. Underwood, Mandalay, Burma: Mr. J. Elliott, Malappuram: Mr. W. S. Lamb, Rangoon: Mr. G. A. Shillidy, Larkhana, Sind: Mr. George Webb Ware, Kodaikanal: Mr. E. K. Shattock, Madras: H. H. Sir Ranbir Singh, K.C.S.I., The Maharaja of Jind State: The Principal, Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon: Mr. C. L. Walsh, Kalunga, B. N. Railway.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged the following contributions to the Museum since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Locality.	Donor.
Mounted heads of 1 Gaur 2 Sambar, 1 Nilgiri Thar & 3 Chinkara.	S. India.	Mr. W.C. Gaye.
Skull of Tsaine.	Burma	Mr.T.A.Hanxwell
Horn of Indian Rhino.	Assam.	Mr. F.W. Gore.
Caracal.	Wazirstan.	Capt. F.L. Hughes
Palm Civet.	Baroda.	Mr. W.E. Jardine, C.I.E. I.C.S.
1 Ratel 2 Snakes and a Lizard.	S.W. Persia.	Capt. A.T. Wilson
1 Otter and 1 Marmot.	Chitral	Capt. H.F.B. Stirling.
Indian Marten.	Chitral	Major Banks.
South Indian Marten.	Coorg.	Mr. F. Hannyngton I.C.S.
1 Wild Pig Skin and 4 skulls. 1 Pig Skull.	Saugor.	Major Knowles.
Muntjac	Raheng, Siam.	Mr. H.P Macnaghten
Scaly Anteater	Baluchistan.	Mr. F. Ludlow.
Blyths Tragapan, Snow Partridge and Blood Pheasant.	Tibet.	Capt. Molesworth.
Masked Fin foot.	Bassein, Burma	Mr. C. Milner.
Nilgiri Wood Pigeon	Castle Rock.	Mr. R.L. Sinclair.
40 Bird skins and 38 snakes etc.	Nilambur.	Mr. A.P. Kinloch.
7 Snakes and 3 Scorpions.	Dhulia	Capt. Gharpurey.
4 Snakes and 3 Scorpions		Dr. P.V. Casling.
A number of snails.	Ceylon.	Major Ward and Mr. F.M. Mackwood
14 Fish.	Muscat.	Commander Kitson

Minor contributions from Messrs. Howell, Baini Parshad, Robinson, E. H. Dwane, G. A. Holding, W. J. Curran, A. E. Robinson and Major A. S. Capper.

The new Journal is now ready and will be issued to those members who have paid their annual subscriptions in a few days together with No. 5 (Index Number) of Vol. XXII.

EXHIBITED.

Mr. G. Birch exhibited Egret plumes from the Egret and farm in Sind of different qualities ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 35 per tola.

The Superintendent, Victoria Gardens exhibited the following flowers, Aganosma calyeina and Gardenia thunbergia.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

GAIETY GALA NIGHTS.

The idea of Gala nights inaugurated last week at the Gaiety Theatre is a good one, and it "caught on" at once. Never before, probably, had such a mammoth bill been placed before a Bombay audience, and the result was that the "Houseful" boards—which up to now have seldom had to be brought out of the property room—were placed outside the doors some time before 10 o'clock. And despite this there was an eager crowd clamouring at the box office for seats which they could not get, or for standing room, which was at a premium. Since then houses have been very good, a fact one is glad to chronicle, for there have been lean times since Bombay was included in the Bandmann Rickard Circuit, and it is good to know that a little bit of the money lost in the early days is coming back. The circuit is now working well, and there are coming along weekly numerous turns which are what the Americans call "the goods", and the only thing that is wanted now is for the Gaiety management to hurry along with the scheme for renovating and improving the theatre, which as it is at present is hardly worthy of the excellent programmes and the good audience which gathers to see them.

SENSATIONAL TURNS.

Writing of the Gaiety reminds one of the number of artistes who have come there in subsequent weeks who earn their living at the risk of breaking their necks. It is a strange thing that music hall audiences the world over will flock to a show in which there is a very real and ever-present danger to the artistes, and there being a demand for this sort of thing there are dare devil people—mostly Americans, by the way—who are prepared for a consideration to supply it. The strong thing about it is how these people discover "vocation." How, for instance, does a man find out that he has a talent for jumping into and out of barrels; for balancing himself high up in the air on the two legs of a chair, or at the end of a long pole; or for riding a motor bicycle at breakneck speed round and round a small tea-cup-shaped track? It is a question which probably they themselves could not answer.

FINE ATHLETE.

The new turns which appeared last night at the Gaiety are dealt with in a notice of the show on another page, and it is hardly necessary to refer to them here. The Golden Athlones are athletes of the first rank, who do a show on the lines of that given a few weeks ago by the Romano Brothers. They are, however, more ambitious and go in for bigger scenes in their posing. Their bodies are covered with gold paint, but the effect is marred a little by the climate of India. The performers naturally perspire while going through their turn, and the perspiration makes the gold appear dull instead of shining, as it should do. Jimmy Athlone, the head of the troop has been touring for many years. He is described as a perfectly-built man and was selected by that great physical culturist, Sandow, as his prize model. He accompanied Sandow on several of his tours, before striking out f mself.

FOLLOWING IN MOTHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

Miss Elsie Collins daughter of the late Lottie Collins arrives in Bombay this morning, and will appear at the Gaiety to-night. Lottie Collins in her day, was one of the most popular lady artistes on the stage, and she set her seal on her popularity by her singing of "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay." It must be well over twenty years since this song was the vogue, and it lasted much longer than do the "winners" of to-day; probably because it was not sung to death as is a song that takes the popular fancy at the present day. Elsie Collins has followed in her mother's footsteps, and comes with a good reputation as a comedienne.

A FINE ANIMAL FILM.

The London Opera House, that palatial building which seems to have been dogged by misfortune since it was opened, was re-opened during mail week, with an entertainment consisting of a long series of films entitled "Cinemazoo." The pictures, which were secured by Mr. Noel Macklin and his party during a six-months' hunting expedition in the Soudan, are quite as good as anything of the kind yet seen—not excepting those taken by Mr. Paul Rainey, and Mr. Cherry Kearton. Apart from the actual hunting pictures, which include some of a very thrilling nature, there are a number of delightfully quaint and interesting views of native life in the African bush. Many of the photographs were taken with cameras fitted with telephotic lenses. The result is that those pictures appear exceptionally close to the spectator. Some of the films obtained in this manner are wonderfully fine, notably those showing a jackal and a hyena eating and a number of lions drinking. The animals seem to be only a few feet from the camera. Among the more exciting scenes depicted is a hippopotamus hunt, wherein many of these mighty beasts are seen disporting themselves in the Nile, until, startled by a shot from a hunter, they dash away at the rate of knots. One, however, is shot, and struggles violently before he gives in and is dragged ashore by the natives. At the private view Mr. Macklin gave a short but clear description of each picture as it was presented. He said that this particular hippo weighed 2½ tons, and that in twenty-four hours every bit of it had been eaten by the natives. Mr. Macklin didn't say how many natives partook of the feast, but we should think there must have been quite a few. Accompanying Mr. Macklin's expedition was a pack of foxhounds, taken more as an experiment than anything else. The experiment was hardly a success, as the dogs refused to tackle anything larger than jackals and hyenas—and were not particularly keen on meeting those animals.

BRANSBY WILLIAMS ON THE FILM.

At the Electric Pavilion, Shaftesbury Avenue, the Planet Film Company, gave a private exhibition of a series of films featuring Mr. Bransby Williams in a variety of characters. It was only to be expected that such a past-master in the art of gesture as Mr. Williams would "make good" as a film artist. The pictures presented were "The Seven Ages of Man," "Bernardo's Confession," "The Street Watchman's Story," and "Grimaldi," and all four are decidedly entertaining. It seemed rather strange to see Mr. Williams supported by a company, as he was in three of the pictures; but for purposes of the film, the popular character actor was obliged to forgo his usual habit of playing all the parts himself. We fancy. "The Street Watchman's Story" is likely to be the most popular. As a monologue it is vastly amusing; but as a film-comedy it is a great deal more so. The sight of Mr. Williams (as the Street Watchman) dining with the Duthess and her friends is too funny for words. Just by way of showing that he is perfectly at home among the "nobs" the worthy watchman drinks his soup from the tureen, shoots orange pips at all and sundry, and, irrespective of plates and dishes, spreads his legs over the table and calmly lights his clay pipe.

AN INDIAN SUMMER.

This play by Mrs. Harlick, was produced at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, in mail week, and of it "Pellinore" in the "Referee" says:—

I should prefer to describe the play as an Early Spring rather than an Indian Summer. It has much of the suggested promise of the one and little of the implied fulfilment of the other. Rarely even in the work of a beginner have I been so conscious of an author's difficulties in getting people on and off the stage. They either wandered in and out for no reason at all or for obviously arbitrary reasons. Before the end of the evening "Come into the dining-room" and "I want to speak to you alone" had become comic catch-phrases, so much so that a solemn moment in the last act was nearly ruined by the ill-timed intrusion of one of them. I should have thought that some of the more elementary errors of technique could have been remedied by an actor of Mr. Aynesworth's experience, or that at any rate he would have been sufficiently conscious of its defects to have had the play overhauled by another hand, before production. As Sir Nigel, Mr. Aynesworth, after his one sad lapse from virtue in the first act, spent the rest of his time making atonement by being good to everybody by turns. He took everybody's part, and did it so tactfully that he never offended anybody, but this sort of sit-on-the-fence policy made Sir Nigel seem an invertebrate creature, so that the character had little interest beyond that of the actor's personal distinction. Miss Edyth Goodall's task was even more ungrateful. To mope through four acts with nothing to express beyond some glimpses of mother-love and the consciousness of one's moral superiority to one's fellow-beings must be a very trying experience. In the first act Miss Goodall was quite wonderful, creating character and building it up by every tone in her voice reflecting in her mobile face every passing mood and thought, but afterwards, when Lady Parry declined into settled melancholy, Miss Goodall seemed to accept the inevitable. Miss Ellen O'Malley was quite charming as a wordly-wise widow. I wish she would sometimes forget what a good elocutionist she is, Mr. Sam Sothern, Mr. Donald Calthrop, and Miss Dorothy Minto managed a few bright moments between them in a comedy more remarkable for sincerity than humour, but gratefully free from cheap cynicism.

THE GOLDEN ATHLONES.

Champion Athlete at the Gaiety Theatre

MISS ELSIE COLLINS

Who opens to-night at the Gaiety.

PUNITIVE POLICE.

Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the conduct of the inhabitants of the villages of Amingad and Sulibhavi in the Hungund taluka of the Bijapur district renders it expedient to employ additional police in the said villages for a period of one year, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the employment of two armed head constables and eight armed constables in the these villages and to levy the cost (Rs. 1,957-5-0) of such police from the Hatgar, Bilijadar and Mahomedan inhabitants of the village of Amingad and the Hatgar inhabitants of the village of Sulibhavi.

It is also notified that the conduct of the inhabitants of Khadol, Harkhapura, Kusambad, Haldari and Bodal in the Borsad taluka of the Kaira district renders it expedient to employ additional police in the said villages for a further period of one year and consequently, a force of 2 unarmed head constables, 6 unarmed constables, 2 armed constables and 6 armed constables is directed to be imposed on the villages above named, the cost (Rs. 3,297-13-5) of maintaining the force being charged to the villagers themselves.

PROTECTED ACCIDENT MONUMENTS.

The following ancient monuments in the Panch Mahal District are declared by the Bombay Government to be protected monuments within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904:—

Citadel walls at Champaner, the Lili-Gumbaz-ki-Maszid and some of ruined Jain Temples in the old Hindu town of Champaner. Also the Ek-minar-ki-Masjid and the Panch-Mahalki-Masjid at Halol

BOMBAY'S POPULATION.

HIGH DEATH RATES IN CROWDED DISTRICTS.

HON. MR. ORR'S LECTURE.

The Hon. Mr. Orr, C.S.I., the chairman of the City Improvement Trust, Bombay, delivered a notable lecture on the density of population in Bombay, at the Improvement Trust offices, on Wednesday last. The lecture was full of facts and figures which were illustrated by charts and maps. The main point of the lecturer was that the density of population in Bombay was high that is to say 391 per acre and that since the population was bound to increase as with sanitary improvements the death rate decreases, and trade expandes, was obvious that they ought to look out for new areas only where to spread the future population of Bombay. He quoted a passage from the Health Officer's report in 1887 that there was ample room for our whole population and for the greater city of the future if only the doors of communication were open. Since then the lecturer said the communications had improved though not so rapidly or to such an extent as was desirable in the good cause of reducing congestion and there was yet much to be done to make communication throughout the island entirely satisfactory. He thought that the spreading out of population was a very good thing if kept under proper control.

Mr. Orr said that the area of the Island of Bombay was according to the present map 14,575 acres, i.e., about 22.8 square miles and its population as ascertained by the census of 1911 was 9,79,445 which gives a density of 42,519 per square mile, or about 67 per acre.

This density, said Mr. Orr, differs very little from the 66 per acre of 1864 and no outsider who learns this fact would dream that there was anything to be seriously alarmed about in the density of population in Bombay.

MISLEADING DATA.

Indeed, there was a letter recently brought before the Bombay Development Committee in which the writer having been informed that the population of Bombay was 8,00,000 stated "the pressure on the available area in Bombay is in our opinion somewhat severe and yet we are inclined to think that local opinion rates this pressure as more severe than it would appear to be to a disinterested outside observer." He then gave figures to show that the population per square mile in Bombay was lower than that of Calcutta and London County, not half that of Paris and Berlin, and little more than one-third of that of New York. The writer was an American; he was no doubt judging merely from figures put before him and did not know how vastly the density of population varies from place to place in Bombay. He would have been surprised to hear that the density in New York is less than one half of the average density in an area of 994 acres in the centre of Bombay.

The average density of the population of the whole of London—not merely the County is 64 to the acre. Modern economists consider this very heavy and would like to reduce it to 42. They would, no doubt like to do the same with Bombay where the density of population is slightly greater than that of London and they would be horrified to hear that there is in the heart of Bombay City an area of 994 acres with a population of 391 to the acre. Here nearly two-fifths of the population of the Bombay Island is huddled into a little over one-fifteenth of the total area. Hence the high density of 391.

In directing the attention of his hearers to the central congested area, Mr. Orr said:—The population per acre varies from 112 in circle 3 of Dongri to 1,179 in circle C of Mandvi. In 6 circles the population has been at one or other of these censuses over 900 per acre, in 23 others it has been over 600 per acre and in 41 others over 300 per acre; and there are only 13 in which it has never been over 300 per acre, i.e., nearly double the density of population in New York. The average density in 1911 for the various sectional areas varied from 183 in Dongri to 638 in 2nd Nagpada.

The lecturer then gave the density of different wards and pointed out that the average density for the whole of the island was brought down by the comparatively low density in the north of the island. He pointed out the difference of densities in different wards and also the more amazing variation in sectional density. He produced several tables which gave for each ward the area, population, and density as ascertained at each of the seven censuses of 3/8 the last fifty years.

LOWEST DENSITY.

The most striking feature brought out in the first tables shown by Mr. Orr was the fact that in B. and C. Wards the density of population has always been far in excess of that of any other Ward. The lowest density recorded in these two Wards is the 214 of 1901 in B. Ward—practically the same as 215 in the same Ward in 1911. This is nearly double of the maximum density recorded against any of the other Wards, viz., 112 in E. Ward in 1906.

A STRIKING FACT.

Another very striking fact brought out by the table is that the density in 1864 was almost the same as it is now and that in that year the astonishing density of 773 was reached in B. Ward. This was due to the sudden access of temporary prosperity to the cotton trade of Bombay in that year in consequence of the American War. This led to a great influx of workers from the mofussil and they mostly settled in Mandvi. The sanitary condition of B. Ward in that year must have been appalling, seeing that even now with the population reduced by more than half and the density less than one-third of what then was the sanitary condition of the Ward is still far from satisfactory. The most satisfactory feature of the table was the evidence it supplies to show that the population has long been steadily spreading out so that the density of the congested Wards has been steadily decreasing while that of the northern Wards has been steadily increasing. The most marked increase has been in G. Ward—Mahim and Worli—where the population has increased by nearly 90,000 in the last thirty years. Omitting the exceptional year 1864 the population of Bombay has increased by just over 50 per cent. since 1872. During this period the reclamation has added some 2,656 acres on to the area of the Island and the average density of poplation has risen from 54 to 67 per acre. The increase has, no doubt, in reality been a steady one, the apparent set-back in 1901 being due to the big exodus from Bombay in consequence of the prevalence of plague at the time of the 1901 census.

F. Ward is the only Ward which can be said to be sparsely populated. The density in G. Ward has increased to 39 in 1911 and it must have by now passed the figure of 42 which economists have taken as the maximum limit for a town population. In both these Wards the density has more than doubled since 1891.

The lecturer, in order to localise congestion gave the figures of innumerable sections in several wards. In some localities such as the Esplanade section of the Fort there has been a great increase of population in recent years, but the increase was mainly in the sanitarily developed estates of the Improvement Trust such as Wodehouse Road Wellington Lines. Marine Lines, and Hornby Road. In some of the localities such as Umarkhadi the density had gone from bad to worse through the conversion of comparatively low, shallow houses into high houses standing far back from the road, and separated from one another by extremely foul narrow gullys. He remarked that the mortality statistics in certain section showed steady improvement in spite of congestion owing to the development of the areas made by the Improvement Trust. He instanced the haphazard growth of Zaoba's Oart at Girgaum and said that the rapid deterioration of this area in Girgaum gave them a warning as to what would be the fate of Mahim Woods if that development was not brought under control by the application of the town planning scheme. He next sketched the condition of the Nagpada and Kamatipura Sections.

A DANGEROUS ZONE.

Kamatipura Section was a part of the new town and is laid out just like 2nd Nagpada but with narrow intervals between the parallel roads. The population is more Hindu than Mahomedan, for the most part, very poor and living in degrading conditions, both physical and moral. The central part, Circle No. 2 is the most densely populated, the density being no less than 879. The density of the other Circles is shown as 315 and 558 respectively, but it is really much greater, because large open areas of burial grounds are included in these Circles. Here again the whole Section was represented by the Municipal Commissioner, but has so far been left untouched on account of the prohibitive cost of acquisition. The sub-soil is said to be irreclamably contaminated, the death-rate is very high and it would be a good thing if the whole section could be converted into a park.

He described the condition of Sewri and Sion which was by far the largest Section in the Island. Speaking about Mahim, he said there was still room for the orderly and sanitary development of considerable area under the town planning scheme; the danger was that if town planning was too long postponed, it will be rendered impracticable through houses being built just anyhow without reference to the probable lines of future woods.

INADEQUATE MUNICIPAL CONTROL.

After giving an analysis of the census figures of sectional density of population in Bombay, the lecturer proceeded to say: We have seen that the average density of 67 for the whole Island covers sectional densities varying from 7 in Sion to 638 in Nagpada; that the central congested area (which in 1863 covered 8 sections between Carnac Road and Grant Road) now includes the whole or large portions of 7 other adjourning circles, the whole embracing 994 acres with an average density of 391 per acre; that there has been a steady dispersal of population from this centre outwards but mostly northwards; that the newly populated areas includes several with a dangerously high density of population due to inadequate Municipal control over development of building estates and that therefore the strengthening of this control is a matter of urgent necessity. There are still a few areas in which this control can be effectively introduced in the shape of Town Planning Schemes; but no really large area free from buildings will ever be available for Town Planning in Bombay unless the proposed Colaba Reclamation is carried out. What is most wanted however is the strengthening of the Municipal Acts and Bye-laws so as to give the Municipality power not only to prevent the creation of new slums but also to prevent any extension of building in existing slums; and the new strengthening provisions must be framed with reference not only to individual houses as units; but with reference to individual rooms; for of the 1911 population or 929,082 living in tenements 80 per cent. were in one-room tenements and of the whole number of tenements of all kinds 83 per cent. were one-room tenements. It is a noteworthy fact that the circles in which the percentage of total population of one-room tenements is highest are mostly to the north of the central congested area just those circles in which there has been the greatest increase of population in recent years owing to the population spreading northwards. Circle No. 3 of Tardeo, for instance, has 10,368 persons, or 99 per cent. or its population and Circle 1 of Byculla has 21,234 persons (including 5,769 in the Improvement Trust Agripada Chawls) or 96 per cent. of its population living in one-room tenements.

DENSITY AND DEATH RATE.

One would naturally expect that where is great density of population combined with great congestion of buildings so that the residents do not get sufficient light and air, there would be a higher death rate than in better developed and more thinly populated localities and so the mortality returns which I have obtained from the Health Officer show it to be in Bombay. The appended chart compares the death rates in the several sections with the average for the City. You will see that practically all the sections in the central congested area are in the upper half of the chart *i.e.* have death rates above the average.

The exceptions are the Market and (strangely) Kumbharwada sections in 1907-11 and the Market and Dhobi Talao and 1st Nagpada in 1912-1913; these are the very sections in which there is the largest population living in new houses on the Improvement Trust Estate.

Outside the central congested area we find specially high death rates in Byculla, Tardeo, Parwadi and Mazagon. The first three have already been mentioned as sections in which the population has greatly increased in recent years and as containing several comparatively newly developed areas in which there is much congestion. The low death rates are all in the least densely populated sections, Mahalaxmi, Walkeshwar, Chaupati, Fort South, Colaba etc., while the highest are in the four sections which have the highest density, viz, Kumbharwada, Kharatalao, Chakla and 2nd Nagpada.

TRUST'S CHAWLS.

Another chart compares the mortality rates in the Trust's chawls with those of the sections in which they lie. It will be seen that in every case the chawl rate is far below the section rate and in every case below the City average. All this makes it quite clear that we who have interest in the improvement of Bombay should aim at thinning out the population of the congested slums and getting the people to migrate to well developed estates in the sparsely populated areas. How far efforts in this direction have hitherto proved successful and what scope there is for further progress, I hope to be able to show you on a future occasion.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of the season and crop reports of the various districts of the Presidency for the week ending 7th July, is published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

There was good and beneficial rain during the week throughout the Presidency except Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar and Palanpur where it was slight. More rain was needed in Kolaba and the Karnatak. Sowing was in progress throughout the Presidency, but was retarded in five talukas each of Bijapur and Belgaum and parts of Kolapur for want of sufficient rain. Transplantation continues in Sind, Nasik, Panch Mahals, Surat, Konkan, West Khandesh and Savantwadi. Seedling were slightly damaged by hill-torrents in Larkana, and by insects in Upper Sind Frontier. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition, but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Satara and the Karnatak. Water for irrigation was inadequate in Sholapur and the Karnatak. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in Sind and Gujarat and were generally steady elsewhere. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows.

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	28 to 48
Gujarat	30 to 45
Konkan	21 to 41
Deccan	25 to 45
Karnatak	26 to 36

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 27th June were 3,097 in Sholapur, 1,057 Satara and 238 in Bijapur.

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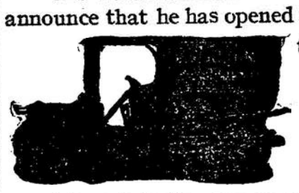

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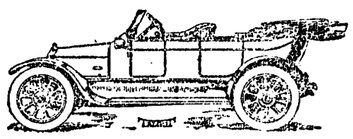

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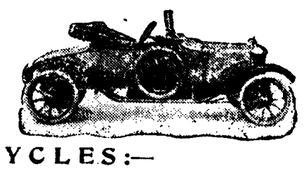

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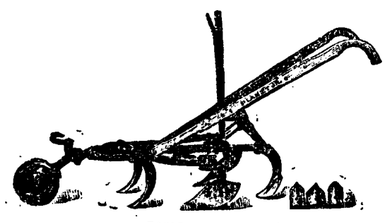

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